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IS
CALVERT'S
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,539—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd Nov.
P.&O.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
P.&O.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
P.&O.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
P.&O.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	28th "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan. 1896.
P.&O.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
P.&O.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
P.&O.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
P.&O.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th "
" GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	15th "
P.&O.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th "
P.&O.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
P.&O.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.&O.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th "
P.&O.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
P.&O.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th "
P.&O.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th "
P.&O.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

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The Steamers marked P.&O.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
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Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 7, 1895

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, about the 23rd November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 21st November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 23rd November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,686 tons, about the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 23rd November.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th November, 1895. Agents.

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½ Hoop set with fine Oriental Pearls	75
Horse-shoe with Fine Oriental Pearls	75
Wire Blade set with 4 Pearls and 3 Diamonds	130
Lover's Knot set Pearls	110
5 Horse-shoes set with Pearls and Turquoise	55
½ Hoop, fine large Pearls	150
½ Hoop of 13 fine Graduated Diamonds	525
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Parisian Design set with Rubies, 2 Diamonds, and 2 Pearls	205
Do. do. set Diamonds	125
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Horse-shoe set Diamonds and Sapphire	265
1 Pair fancy 4-wire Bangles, with an oblique setting of 6 large white diamonds in each	1,600
Ditto ditto with double row of Diamonds, 3 in each row, making 12 diamonds in pair	1,000

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Plain Horse-shoe	60
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Curb and Lock	26
3 Horse-shoes and Hunting Crop	34
1895 Design	39
Post Horn and Horse-shoe	28
Filgree Horse-shoe set with Pearls	60
Hunting Crop with 2 Horse-shoes	24
Bamboo Pattern with Swallow	24
Curb with Flowers	32
Twist set with 3 Pearls	35
Plain Flat Curb	19
2 French Poodles	25
Guitar	26
Violin	28
Curb with Anchor	14

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY SANDHURST.
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Robertson's Popular Three-Act Comedy
"CASTE"
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To commence at 9 P.M.

Plan at Soundy and Co., Ld. Orchestra Stalls and Front Row Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Other Rows Dress Circle, Rs. 2, Back Seats, Re. 1, Half-price to Back Seats only.
Naval and Military in uniform.

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JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq. WM. MURRAY, Esq.
D. FRASER, Esq. DR. PETERSON.
SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WATERS.

THE FESTIVAL of SAINT ANDREW will be commemorated by a DINNER in the Town Hall on the EVENING of the 30th instant at 7-30 p.m. Intending subscribers are requested to apply for Tickets Price Rs. 20, to the Honorary Secretaries. Guests Tickets, Rs. 15.

A. MAIR,
A. F. FERGUSON,
Bombay Club. Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer "ARROYO," 3,564 Tons, Captain R. SAMUEL, will SAIL on or about the 28th inst. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 20th November, 1895.

S. S. "METHLEY HALL"

ARRIVED ON 20TH NOVEMBER, 1895.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chaffed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th November, 1895.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per S. S. "LORENZO," arrived from HULL, &c., are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 20th November, 1895. Agents.

MR. J. M. DICK has been ADMITTED as a PARTNER into our Firm from 1st August, 1895.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 19th November, 1895.

BOMBAY (FIRST EXTRA) MEETING 1895.

OWING to the 2nd day's RACES clashing with those of Ahmednagar on the 30th instant, the Races Advertised for that date are POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 7th December. The Entries will CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December.

TOM. LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.
19th Nov. 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. HEERJEE KHATAO, PREMJEE GOCULDASS and NATHU MOOLCHAND, Executors of the last Will and Testament of BAI DEWKABAI, widow of JOSHI BAGA LILADHER, have contracted to SELL the property hereunder described to BAI MANOCHAI, widow of LALJEE NENSEY, residing outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons who may have any claim in the same by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Moly Bay Imperial Estate, in the Island of Bombay, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 40 feet in length from West to East, and 24 feet in breadth from North to South, and containing an area of 111 and 1-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the leasehold ground of Bai Gangabai, on or towards the South by Goa Street, on or towards the East formerly a vacant piece of land and now the property of Joshi Khimjee Pragjee, and on or towards the West by the property of Canjee Jaitha, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3890, and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

MULJEE AND RAGHAVJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT OIL, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1896, estimated at 500 Tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th Nov., 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1896, estimated at 225 Tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th November, 1895.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,

GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.,

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THE LARGEST SHERRY GROWERS
IN THE WORLD.

Fresh Consignments from the above Firm
TO HAND.
APPLY TO
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Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.
Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz.
For India " " Rs. 79 " Rs. 42 "
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND " 3,923,000 = " 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchanges Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Frcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND. Frcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent.
Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states 'TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W C.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED,
AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS
PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE,
AND
CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS NERVE POWER,
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION,
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSE.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.
IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)
This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating premature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula 1 is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*

N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. See that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents:—Calcutta: BATHGATE & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona; TREACHER & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla: PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli; BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon: DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi: MR. R. SHEPHERD.

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A B C CODE USED.

IS OPEN TO RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS AND ALL PRECIOUS STONES. HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN, AND IMMEDIATE TELEGRAPHIC CASH OFFERS WILL BE MADE.

GOODS CAN BE CONSIGNED DIRECT OR THROUGH ANY LONDON BANK.

REFERENCES CAN BE OBTAINED AT
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., LONDON, OR BRANCHES IN INDIA.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
SIMON LEHMANN & CO., BANKERS, PARIS.
AMSTERDAMSCHE BANK, AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.
GEBRUDER STERN, BANKERS, HANAU, GERMANY.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s, per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.
BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.
THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487 0 10
Reserves and Rest	"	10,46,454 1 6
Deposits	"	92,51,935 10 1
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,71,812 12 5
Sundries	"	2,31,133 5 2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553 4 4
Government and other Authorized Securities	"	7,75,940 5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,11,01,222 4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,48,531 9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	3,07,525 5 9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.
Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

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SPECIA

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

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	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,470
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10 p.c.	174
Exchange Banks.					
Agra ...	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	61-5s.	644 to 45
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Alliance ...	1,833	1,000	all	20	625 xd	
Anglo-Indian ...	1,346	100	100	Nil	50	
Ballarpur S & W Co, Ld (Ballarpur) ...	871	00	all	9 per ct.	38	
Bombay Union ...	900	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	30	495	
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	...	710	
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450	
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	60	1,510	
China Mills Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710	
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	915	
Colinbatore S and W ...	1,000	150	100	...	110	
Connaught Mills ...	800	800	500	25	675	
Colaba Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	25 × Rs15	690 xd	
Ooria Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625	
Currimbhoy Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	40	750	
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	475	
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425	
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	570	
Framjee Petit ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	690	
Hindustan ...	875	1,000	1,000	30	700	
Hingunghat Mills ...	700	500	500	40	800	
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	685	
Hydershad ...	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275	
Imperial Cotton ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	460	
Indian Manfg. ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275 xd	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	300	
James Greaves ...	1,100	500	500	25	660	
Jaffer Alli ...	800	500	500	Nil	325	
Jamshed Manufacturing Co. ...	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190	
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,020 xd	
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	20	375	
Khandesh ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	780	
Khanagaum Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	900	
Khatao Maekunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800	
Leopold ...	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	260	
Lord Reay Mfg. ...	445	1,000	1,000	30	925	
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,090	
Madras United ...	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,100	
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	N	335	
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gujurbarga) ...	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct		
Manockjee M Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,250	
Mazagon ...	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	180	
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.70	2,220 xd	
Mysore S & M Co Ld ...	4,000	{ 250 / 50	{ 50 / dvd	4½	...	
Madura Mills ...	7,770	100	100	Nil	par	
National ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	110	
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550	
Oriental ...	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	420	
Presidency Mills Co (Ld) ...	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385	
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	725	
Sipon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd	
Sassoon ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,335 xd	
Sholapore Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,050	
Soondercar ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	810	
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	115	
Southern Maharatta ...	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	382½	
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,262	250	250	dv Rs 15	200	
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370	
Swadeshi Mills ...	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625	
Sassoon and Allarace ...	2,000	90	500	dvdRs30	860	
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co ...	900	1,000	1,000	30	550	
Venkateshanker Lakshuman ker C Mill Co, Ld ...	900	500	900	15	800	
Victoria Mills ...	560	1,000	1,000	Nil	375	
Western India ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	35	695	
Wadia Mills ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	200	
Union Mills Ld ...	900	1,000	1,000	...	505	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	$100	all	5 p. c.	1,009
G.I.P. & C.I.R. ...	...	$ 18	...	No.	920

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar ...	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowaggor City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton Brett's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Broach City Press Co, Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba ...	500	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15	325 xd
East India ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	84 xd
Fort ...	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,025
French ...	300	500	500	dvdRs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sahapathy ...	450	450	500	30	430
Hospoli Press Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs12	125
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	30	490
Mahuva Press Co., Ld ...	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	97½xd
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Nil	345
Munmar M ...	1,000	250	all	16	160
New Berar ...	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	490xd
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	126½
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	25	475
Sahapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon ...	300	500	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,225
Sind ...	400	2,000	750	50	550
Scrab Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld ...	370	200	all	16	200
Volkart ...	...	1,000	1	12	210
				dvd Rs55	1,065xd

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	{ 1,750 / ... }	100	100	{ 15 / 7½ }	365
Back Bay Baths ...	800	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile ...	5,000	100	100	10	134
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,800
Do. New Issue. ...	500	375	225	75	1,420
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. ...	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill ...	720	500	500	50	1,660
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,500	200	200	12	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld ...	2,200	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co ...	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing ...	500	500	300	30	200
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co ...	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	155
Napier Hotel Co ...	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	92
Napier Foundry ...	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance ...	6,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	163½xd
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	½	104
Port Canning Co ...	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Somjee & Co ...	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thrasher & Co ...	2,000	500	25	60	1,095
Thacker & Co. ...	1,500	100	100	7	113
Tolaram Co ...	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	23½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Eagles Gold ...	Rs.	32-15 Nom.
old Leaf ...	,,	32-2 ,,
Fifties, Bar Gold, old ...	,,	27-10 ,,
,, new ...	,,	27-8 ,,
Australia bar Gold ...	,,	27-11
Bombay bar Gold ...	,,	27-10
Sovereigns ...	,,	17-3
Do. Dollars ...	,,	17-8
Silver ...	,,	96
Do. ...	,,	96-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation (Special Meeting for appointing an Auditor), 3 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Squadron Parade, The Oval, 7 a.m.
Novelty Theatre: "Caste," by the Poona Amateurs, 9 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Lorenzo entered and the steamer Mahommudi left the dock yesterday.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A RELATIVE.—Boomaya Baloo, a jobber, employed in the Hongkong Mill, residing at the 13th Lane, Kamatipoora, has reported to the police that during his absence from home, on Tuesday, his relative, Rama Yankatee, entered his room, opened a cupboard, and having abstracted gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 196, from a small box, was wrapping them up in his handkerchief, when some neighbours noticing him, raised a cry, and had him arrested by the police. The accused was, yesterday, placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the case being remanded.

TRESPASS AND THEFT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector George, yesterday, brought up Oomer Elias, a young Khoja, with criminal trespass in order to commit theft. About 8 p.m., on Tuesday, the accused entered the shop of Mahomed Moosa Haji Essak, at Jakaria Musjid. Complainant being apprised of the fact, ran up to the shop, and attempted to effect entrance, but the door was found fastened from within. Entrance having been effected from a side door, the accused was seen concealing himself behind a cupboard. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gungaram Atmaram, a Hindu of disreputable character, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession an embroidery cap and a brass lamp, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused was coming out of a theatre at Grant Road, on Tuesday night, when a policeman arrested him on suspicion, and on searching his person, recovered the property for which he could not satisfactorily account. Accused, who admitted five previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

JUVENILE PLAY.—About half-past 2 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, two lads, named Bala Krishna and Gunpat Raghoo, aged, respectively, five and three, residing with their parents in Zaoba's cart, were playing in their room, when the elder boy found a box of matches lying in a corner. He picked the box up, and having lighted one of the matches, threw it amongst a quantity of wooden shavings, which were stored under the roof, with the result that a portion of the roof was fired. The flames would have soon extended, had it not been for some neighbours, who, on noticing volumes of smoke emanating from the roof, at once ran up to the loft, and put the flames out by pouring a quantity of water over them. The damage is estimated at Rs. 5.

A SINGULAR CHARGE DISMISSED.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Guffranbai, a Mahomed woman, charged Pana Soonderji, a Marwari, with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments and other articles, valued at Rs. 700. The case for the prosecution was that complainant and her husband had gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and had raised Rs. 700 on jewellery and ornaments from the accused, about six years ago. Her husband died, and she returned to Bombay in 1892. She then demanded her ornaments and articles from the Marwari, who put her off with one excuse or another. The defence was that it was improbable that complainant deposited her articles without obtaining a receipt for the same, and according to her own statement she took no steps to recover her ornaments for three years after her return from Mecca. The magistrate dismissed the charge, remarking that the evidence was unsatisfactory.

A DENTIST'S BILL.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. C. Rowe, Consulting Engineer and Contractor, residing at 38, Apollo Street, Fort, appeared to answer the charge of assault preferred against him by Datadin, a collecting peon in the service of Dr. F. B. Seervai, dental surgeon, Hornby Row. Mr. Rowe had also preferred a counter-charge against the peon. In the opening, Mr. Kapadia, who appeared for the peon, offered to withdraw the charge against Mr. Rowe if the latter followed suit regarding the counter-charge. Mr. Rowe would not accept the terms, and the evidence in the case was gone into. In disposing of the charge, his Worship remarked that it was absolutely unjustifiable for a bill-collector to force his way into private apartments, especially when people were privately engaged there. It was clear that accused entered Mr. Rowe's dining-room, and declined to leave it until the latter put him outside. The magistrate fined the peon two rupees. The charge against Mr. Rowe was dismissed.

CHARGE OF INSULTING A WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Ahmed Tharia, a Khoja, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of insulting and abusing a Khoja widow, named Sonabai. Mr. Velinker appeared for the prosecutrix, while Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. About a month and a-half ago accused went to the prosecutrix's shop at Dongree, and told her that he knew a Nawab, who was willing to keep her as his mistress, and that if she consented to this she would be happier than in her present precarious living. The woman refused the proposal, and the man left. A few days later, the prosecutrix alleged, she received some anonymous letters, containing insulting and abusive words, and she suspected accused to be the writer. She further alleged that, on the 17th instant, while she was seated at her shop, accused came to her and used abusive and insulting language towards her. Accused in defence said he was a married man, and was employed at Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Company on a handsome salary. On the evening in question he was going to a boarding house to have his evening meal, when he asked her whether she accused him of having written to her the anonymous letters. The woman thereupon commenced abusing him. The magistrate discharged accused.

A VIENNA correspondent telegraphs: At the opening of the term at the University here, and the installation of the new Rector, a scandalous scene took place in the aula and on the stone staircase leading to it from the Ring. The various students' corps and societies who keep up the old fighting system have long nursed a grudge against the Roman Catholic corps, who do not accept challenges. The seniors of the Catholic corps wear swords, and the duelling corps want to prevent them from doing so. On Thursday, a regular fight came of it, the duelling students refusing to let the others enter the University. When the pro-Rector took the part of the Catholics, and tried to obtain a passage for them, he was turned out too. Some of the Catholic students were badly hurt. Yesterday it was the subject of an interpellation in the Reichsrath, and the Rector announced that the usual assembly of students in the aula, the Saturday "Bummel," was prohibited.

THE departure of Sir Edward and Lady Ermyntrude Malet from Berlin for London via Flushing, was the occasion, a correspondent says, of a manifestation of cordial feelings towards them by their friends there. Nearly all the members of the Diplomatic Corps and their wives assembled in the Royal waiting rooms at the Friedrichstrasse Station and on the platform to bid them farewell. Amongst those present were observed the Russian, Spanish, and American Ambassadors. Lady Ermyntrude Malet, who was the recipient of many beautiful bouquets at the station, was conducted to the special saloon carriage by Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, the Foreign Secretary. The whole staff of the British Embassy and many members of the British colony were assembled round the carriage, and loud cheers were raised as the train moved out of the station, Sir Edward and Lady Ermyntrude standing at the windows meanwhile.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay

STOCKS, SHARES AND TRADE.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Consols fell in London on Saturday, 9th instant, to 105⅞, according to private advices, and have since recovered to 106¼; this is a rise of one and five-eighths, so that politically things are looking healthier. On the other hand, Turkey has got over the monetary crisis if the telegram is to be believed, and is even preparing to fortify herself and resist the Powers. It now remains to wait for developments. The markets here have been less disturbed and business generally appears to be falling into the more accustomed grooves.

One of the surprises of the week has been the news of the intention to add a couple of crores of Government bonds to the paper currency reserve, and it has provoked some discussion. A number of people appear to have become converted of late to the quantitive theory, and these argue somewhat vehemently that the Financial Department are undoing with the one hand the good they are doing with the other. It is altogether an interesting subject to deal with, and has become less academic to men in general, than when the Barbour scheme was first put forward. Nobody seems to be of opinion that an interest-bearing reserve of another two crores, would not be preferable to that amount of idle money, nevertheless the quantitive theorists maintain that it is of minor importance. This raises the question, is everything to be subordinated to the one idea, and is it in future to be a case of the quantitive theory first and the rest nowhere? To jump at the conclusion that the Government are going to rush into the market to acquire the two crores of three-and-a-halves is somewhat absurd; they may or may not do so later on, but a sensible view to take of the matter is that the next Budget will likely provide for a 3 or 4 crore loan, for the purpose of meeting commitments for new railways, and that the Paper Currency Department will have its requirement met from that source of supply. Viewed thus, the money market will not be flooded in so direct a manner with the two crores, as would be the case if the bonds were otherwise acquired. The Financial Secretary makes no allusion to this method in his published letter, nor could he have done so without unveiling the portfolio of next March, and in this connection his hands were tied, but all the same there is nothing unreasonable in supposing that a new loan will be the real fountain of supply. Should such turn out to be the case eventually, the wailing of the quantitive theorists will have lost much of its point. The fact is that the quantitive theory is a much misunderstood and overestimated subject. In its bearing on exchange, it is not the total quantity of money let loose in the market that has effect, but only such amount as takes part in the seaborne traffic. In proof of this statement there was experience only a few weeks ago, when money here was one per cent. and under, but the exchange banks would not touch it, —they preferred to get back their money from London and so purchased largely and freely from the Secretary of State. In this connection money is like any other commodity, the total quantity in existence does not regulate the price, but what does make the rate is the supply being offered for sale at the moment and the demand for such limited supply. This is no novel reasoning, men like Mill, and more modern writers, have equally dwelt on the quantitive theory. I find the point is considerably missed by recent converts to the quantitive theory, and this is my reason for here referring to it.

I am led to think from all I have heard that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will, in replying to the Government, set its face against the proposed investment. This is mere supposition, but opinions on 'Change are in that direction. It would also not be surprising to find the Indian Currency Association (the relic of Sir James Mackay) addressing the Government in a similar strain.

Some little excitement was created in the Government paper market over the news of the probability that the Currency Department would invest a couple of crores sooner or later but political causes and dearer money and so forth have led to ups and downs in the price during the week. Much support to the market has been given by Bombay, where the news regarding the two crores leaked out. The Financial Department has hitherto prided itself in regard to information not leaking out when the office is located at Simla, and leakage was supposed only to occur in the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta; the present instance, however, rather belies the theory. The letter on the subject from Government to the Chamber of Commerce is dated Simla, 7th November, nevertheless on the day following, that is the 8th, it is a fact that the information was in the possession of a certain clique in Bombay and was being acted upon. It is of course disgraceful that such things should occur, but doubtless the department will say it is impossible to trace the leak. It would be far better for the Financial Member in future, immediately on decision in any such matter, and before proceeding to elaboration, to issue to the Press at once a short memorandum of the scheme to be dealt with. This would place people in every direction on the same footing, and would do away with the nefarious practices complained of.

Among miscellaneous items of intelligence the following may be given. It is reported that the Army Act of 1881 is to be amended in some form in reference to Court decrees against officers. At present a decree cannot be enforced, as an officer is supposed to receive no pay and there is therefore nothing to attach. Like newspaper special correspondents he is never paid, he simply receives a "honorarium," and a honorarium is a totally different thing from a salary.

In reference to the new Labour Commission, it is rumoured that Mr. W. B. Gladstone will represent the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. C. W Gray the Indian Mining Association, and Mr. H. C. Begg the Indian Tea Association.

In the money market the event of the week has been the rise in the bank rate here from 3 to 4 per cent. The change was made, apparently, as much in sympathy with the outside markets, as on account of the figures in the statement below giving indication of more demand. The cash was down roughly 50 lakhs, which gave the reduced precentage to liabilities of 43, and as a matter of precaution the directors were quite right in dealing thus promptly with the rate. There has been a long run of cheap money in this country with record prices—day to day money has been as low as three quarters per cent—and from a capitalist point of view it comes as a relief to find the standard-gauge raised at last. It is worth noting that the total of the bank's advances, that is, the total of loans, credits and bills, is 555 lakhs, which for November is a heavier amount than has been shown in the same month for many years. Locally the agricultural demand for money has been more marked within the past few days, on account of the Eastern Districts principally. Discounts here are 4 at the very lowest to 5 per cent., and it is unlikely that Government paper can be borrowed on cheaper than 3½ per cent. to-day. Of late money has been even easier and more abundant in Bombay than in Calcutta, and although the Bank of Bombay remains at 3 per cent., there is perceptible improvement on that side, as bazaar discounts are reported to have sprung from about 2½ to 4 per cent. within the last day or two. With the prospect of a large and early cotton crop in the Western Presidency, it would not be surprising to see the Bombay money market show a general tightening very shortly.

In the jute market both is loose and baled there has been a fair business. The better qualities of loose are very firm and have risen about a couple of annas a maund. Baled is Rs. 32½ for first marks. London quotes £11-17-6 a ton for shipment from here in November-December. Home prices will have to come up to admit of fresh business. Balers here are very firm with little likelihood of giving way. Jute fabrics have been a trifle quiet, but to-day there is more doing ready and forward.

The freight market for London is steady and tonnage is becoming rather scarce, for this month's shipment 17*s.* 6*d.* is offering for linseed. Deadweight remains at 12*s* 6*d.* and jute is paying 20*s.* for this and early next month. For Dundee the s. s. Mahratta had to take 20*s.* for November shipment and booked a full cargo; for December steamers are offering here at 21*s.* 3*d.* without finding takers, and it is said that at home 19*s.* 6*d.* can be done. For Hamburg the s s Ailsa Craig fixed at 22*s.* 6*d.* for all December loading, and she carries indigo to Havre at Rs. 11 per chest. For the Adriatic and Mediterranean there is nothing done. For Cape the Somali has been put on the berth with part cargo of measurement at dols. 4, giving the option of 250 tons saltpetre at dols. 2½. Ships are not offering any longer at the low rates we had lately. Disengaged tonnage in port, 32,500 tons.

THE other evening, while an Italian company was engaged in the last rehearsal of "Gioconda" at the Nice Theatre (the first performance of which was to have taken place the same night), an Inspector of Police presented himself upon the stage and ordered the cessation of the rehearsal, at the same time informing the company that the representation had been forbidden by the authorities. The reason for this proceeding seems to have arisen from the fear of a Separatist demonstration, which had been announced by those local newspapers which are anti-Italian. There are said to be about one hundred persons connected with the production of the opera who will suffer more or less by this action of the authorities, which is stated by an Italian paper to have created a great impression in Nice, as it was wholly unexpected.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD ELGIN AND THE SARVAJANIK SABHA.

COMMENTING upon Lord Elgin's reply to the Sarvajanik Sabha, some of the vernacular papers do not endorse the sentiment that an address should be little better than a bare exchange of courteous greetings, and they do not see why it should not allude to controversial topics of absorbing interest, though a Viceroy might well be excused for not committing himself to a definite view on a complicated question. The "Gujerati" considers it very encouraging to note "two or three specific assurances which his Excellency gave in his speech. With regard to the Jury Bill his Excellency has assured, as we have already pointed out, that the matter will receive careful and deliberate consideration and that steps will be taken to shape the measure so as to meet with the approval of the community. His Lordship also promised that he will carefully consider any representation that may be addressed to him by important bodies like the Sarvajanik Sabha. From his recent utterances it is clear that Lord Elgin will not leave India before the completion of his period of office. This is sufficiently gratifying, and the more so, because he concluded his reply to the address of the Sabha with the expression of a hope that he would be able to leave behind him some token of the beneficial reforms indicated in that representation." The "Indian Spectator" remarks:—"H. E. the Viceroy had a cordial reception at Poona, and in his turn, he was courteous and sympathetic. There was refreshing frankness, too, in his Excellency's joint-reply to the Addressees with which he was welcomed by the Municipality and the Sarvajanik Sabha; and even those, who may not agree with him can hardly resent the gentle protest he thought it necessary to make against lengthy addresses of welcome, and the introduction therein of too much controversial matter. We will not say his Excellency had not reason enough for the complaint he made. Probably, his Excellency meant nothing more than emphasizing the necessity of always having a clear understanding as to the nature of addresses of welcome and replies to them; for, as a matter of fact, he did notice many an important topic of general interest, and expressed on them not a few views of an eminently reassuring character."

MILLOWNERS AND THE LANCASHIRE AGITATION.

A few of our native contemporaries are of opinion that the agitation which Lancashire has raised in the matter of the excise duty on indigenous cotton manufactures is of a formidable character, and likely to be crowned with success. The omnipotent influence of Lancashire on the Cabinet Ministers; it is thought, will swamp the feebleness of the defence which the Government of India will be able to put forth even after receiving ample support from the millowners and the Chambers of Commerce. And, therefore, says the Kaiser-i-Hind, "if all artificial supports and props should be dropped as soon as possible. Mill-owners, in our opinion, should not stand in the way of the Lancashire agitation. By all means let them give up the shadow. They will be stronger in doing so. Because as a matter of fact, even with such alleged protection withdrawn, it will never be able to compete with them in the coarser kinds of cotton goods, be American cotton never so cheap. And if it does, why, they ought to be able to put their whole strength to kill that competition. They have done it once and most successfully and they will be fully able to do it over again. But we must stand on our own natural strength without clutches of any sort. It is the best and only way to advance "permanently" the country's indigenous trade in cotton fabrics. And millowners should not be so shortsighted as to omit from their present consideration this broad and enduring principle of economics, which is really the basis of the prosperity of the trade in all civilised countries which are unshackled by protection and tariffs."

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Reviewing the present disordered state of Turkey and China, the "Gujerati" draws an important lesson for the edification of Asiatics, and says:—"The salvation of Turkey as well as China lies in the international jealousies and rivalries of European nations. But should they enter into a solid compact, the diseased carcases of China and Turkey will be pounced upon and parcelled out in no time by the hungry wolves who are only playing a waiting game. Their present situation and their future fate is a standing warning to the people and princes of India. If the Asiatics wish to survive in their present struggle with a powerful and aggressive civilisation, their only hope lies in continuous and harmonious progress. Otherwise they may

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

CONSOLS were again ¼ per cent. lower in London yesterday at 106; and Indian Sterling Loan declined ¼ per cent. to 117. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 100¾; with Paris Exchange on London a centime higher, at fcs. 25·21½. About £125,006 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rates of discount were 1¼ per cent., all round. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £60 1-8. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 30 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was worth the same as on Monday; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. Braziers' Copper declined 20s. say to £51, 10s. per ton.; Yellow Metal being quoted at 4 9-16.

The quantity of wheat afloat on Friday for the United Kingdom was 1, 890,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

A decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, making the rate return to Saturday's quotations of 4 7-16d. per lb; while Arrivals were 3-32d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 11-32d. both for November, and for March-April deliveries. The market closed easier; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 15,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 40,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with a fair competition, the number of bales offered being 18,000.

The price of Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York declined yesterday 1-16 cent, to 8⅜ cents. per lb.; and February Futures were 4 ponts lower, at 8·17 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 38,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals and those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Tuesday's Receipts	38,000	70,000	53,000
Three days' Receipts	111,000	188,000	162,000
Since 1st September	2,135,000	3,160,000	2,536,000

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged to-day, the former market having been quiet, with but little business reported for shippers' account; while the latter has been steady in tone with a moderate export business passing; prices in both being quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,818 bales.
Wheat	23,071 cwts.
Linseed	735 "
Rapeseed	6 351 "
Gingellyseed	16,656 "
Poppyseed	691 "
Castorseed	6,718 "
Rice	20,808 "

A very moderate business has been done in Cotton here to-day, the feeling having been steady at a decline of Re. 1 per candy in prices. Exporters have bought 200 bales of ready new Khandeish, at Rs. 212½; and 200 old Compta, at Rs. 192; while the Mills have taken 850 bales in all, made up of 300 ready new Dhulia, at Rs. 200-15; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 205½; 200 Akola, at Rs. 216; 50 Chaligaum, at Rs 198; and 100 old Damergaum, at Rs. 182 per candy.

FREIGHTS remain dull. Business has been done for November shipment to Havre at 13s. per ton for Seeds; and for December-January shipment to Trieste and Venice, at 14s. for Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a moderate amount was taken; and at 1s. 1 25-16 to 13 16d. for three months' sight Credits, and at the former rate a moderate amount was also reported placed. The amount of business passing both ways has been very limited, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 21-32d. per rupee.	
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 21-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 11-16d.	"
Credits	3 Do.	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Francs	3 Do.	1·45½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone to-day in sympathy with the lower quotation from London, and rates, after opening at 106 3-8 for Money, and 106 for Account, and fluctuating a little, left off at the opening prices.

SHARES.—The market continues without any life whatever, and the two changes to be noticed this evening are both in buyers' favour, viz.: a decline of Rs. 10 in Swadeshi, and of Rs. 5 in Howard and Bullough Mill shares.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	106
3 per cent. Rentes	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 1-8
Bar Silver	30 11/16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th of each month.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritus noon, Thursday, twenty-first instant.

Cable Perim Assab interrupted.

Mail for Assab and Massoua closes at Aden noon, Thursday, 21st, messages should be addressed Post, Aden.

Courier extraordinary for Assab and Massoua leaves Perim 7 p.m., to-morrow.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th November, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes
Turkey	18	6	9 p.m.	39	51
Teheran	20	1	18 p.m.	...	48
Suez	20	2	50 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 20th November, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	27	...	1
" Karachi	...	14	...	3
" Madras	...	20	...	2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th November 1895.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·235
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·3
Dew Point	69·3
Relative humidity of Air	68
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day).	91.2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind	E, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	212

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

RIDDELL—November 18, at Poona, Lieut. H. V. Riddell, attached 4th Bo. Rifles.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORBETT—November 12, at Allahabad, the wife of M Corbett, No 19, Elgin Road, of a daughter.

LOCH—November 11, at Muttra, the wife of Captain H F Loch, 1st Bengal Infantry, of a son.

MILLER—November 12, at Trevandrum, the wife of Robert Tamplin Miller, of Rockwood, Travancore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLENKINSOP—ISMAY—November 8, at All Saints' Church Nagpur, by the Rev C H Barlow, Edward Robert Kaye Blenkinsop, Indian Civil Service, to Florence Edith (Dot), daughter of Stanley Ismay, Indian Civil Service.

DENNYS—HARRISON—November 9, at Delhi, Alex H Dennys, Lieutenant, 23rd Bombay Rifles, youngest son of General T B Dennys, Bengal Staff Corps, to Lena, third daughter of G Dan B Harrison, Esq, of Clifton.

WATKINS—CARPHIN—November 16, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C J Palmer, Nowell Shaw Watkins, of Calcutta, Solicitor, third son of Joscelne F Watkins, Esq, of Watford, Herts, England, J P, to Agnes, Fairrie Blair, third daughter of James Rhind Carphin, Esq, Chartered Accountant, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

FRANCK—November 17, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, Robert Franck, of Newington, aged 76 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

LORD SANDHURST, who invariably acts on the belief that information is best obtained on the spot, and at first hand, is spending the brief period that intervenes before the Bombay season commences in visiting the northernmost part of the territory administered by the Government of which he is the head, and in journeying to Quetta and other places of interest on the North-West Frontier. The Karachi Municipality in their address of welcome drew attention once again to the need for increased railway accomodation in Sind, and particularly referred to the proposed Pachbadra-Shadapali route, which would undoubtedly be of great value in linking up and completing the communication between Karachi and the corn-growing districts of Rajputana and Central India. The Bombay Government have not the power to sanction this proposal, but they can and have urged the Government of India to do so. Lord Sandhurst's personal interest in the scheme is shown by the admission he made the other day, that he had written privately to the Secretary of State respecting it. The Municipality also put in a word for the support of the Bombay Government in the application being made to the Viceroy-in-Council for additional loans to provide funds for extending the drainage system and improving the water-supply of the city. The subject of local indebtedness is beginning to receive a good deal of attention at home, where the public are waking up to the fact that local authorities, anxious to get credit to themselves as local benefactors, have in recent years somewhat outstepped the limits of prudence in borrowing money which must in due course be repaid. The debt of London, for instance, amounts to more than the yearly rateable value of the vast Metropolis. In India somewhat stricter control is exercised by Government, and considerable limitations are placed on the powers of the local authorities in this respect. But in the case of Karachi no compunction need be felt in permitting the Municipality to increase its indebtedness, for the rapid growth of the trade and prosperity of the city, and its acknowledged geographical advantages as the entrepot for North-West India, fully warrant the Corporation in mortgaging its property for the purpose of completing works of admitted need and utility. There can be no doubt that Karachi has a great future before it. The people of Sind are still somewhat sore regarding the loss of one of the two seats on the Legislative Council allotted in the first instance to the Province by the transfer of a seat from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to the Central Division. Lord Sandhurst was, however, unable to hold out any hope that the Sind Municipalities would be given the power of nominating a representative. The transfer was only effected six months ago, and if a change is again made it will certainly not be carried out until the term for which the representative members were elected last hot weather has expired. On Tuesday Lord Sandhurst received addresses from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Sind Sabha, and the Mahomedan Association, and in the course of his reply dealt with another subject regarding which complaints are heard from the Province—that of the inadequacy of the existing judicial arrangements. Lord Sandhurst repeated the assurances given during the Budget debate by Mr. Birdwood, that Government were very desirous to see the judicial establishment recruited in order that the business of the courts might be promptly disposed of. Government have lately made a new appointment of a Joint Judge and Joint Sessions Judge, spending half his time at Karachi and half at Shikarpur, and would very gladly do more in the same direction if circumstances were favourable. But when the Finance Member of Council warns us, as Mr. Nugent did last August, that in all probability provincial expenditure will have to be curtailed next year, it is not very easy to discover how funds can be provided for the increase of the judicial establishment that is admittedly necessary. Similar considerations have to be borne in mind in mapping out a programme of irrigation works. In this latter respect at least Sind has reason for thankfulness instead of complaint, for, as the Governor pointed out, expenditure on irrigation has more than doubled during the last decade, and is still growing with the most beneficial results. Lord Sandhurst, like his predecessor, had to refute the statements of the Sind Sabha as to the alleged preference given to Hindus in public appointments. His Excellency denied these assertions in the best possible manner—by asking the memorialists to prove their statements by furnishing Government with specific instances. The Governor put his finger on the weak point of such complaints when he told the Madrassa that if they wished to see more members of their own community in the employ of Government they should see to it that aspirants for office are suitably prepared. If the number of Mussalman employes of Government is not commensurate with the relative Mahomedan population of the Presidency, the remedy lies in the hands of the community itself.

THE growing tension in the sphere of foreign politics, besides leading the Sultan of Turkey to write a most whining letter to Lord Salisbury, has given rise to some remarkable suggestions as to the best means of meeting the new complications and conjuring any danger that may lurk in them. And truly the position of affairs is so critical that some course of action must be decided on by the Powers. We have already referred to the notable proposal of the *Spectator* that the Dual Alliance should be bought off or brought to an end by making Russia a present of Constantinople, and washing our hands for good and all of the nearer Eastern Question. We now have the alert and sprightly *Westminster Gazette* bidding us be of good cheer in respect to the overflowing of Russian influence into Manchuria, and the claim to anchor the Russian war vessels in Port Arthur. In the first place our contemporary says the London newspapers "have done excellent service in impressing upon their readers the seriousness of the situation in the Far East. It is very difficult to get the great mass of newspaper readers to give close attention to Far Eastern politics, and without a well instructed public opinion behind him, the hands of the Foreign Secretary lose much of the strength they ought to have. The Hong Kong report has called forth an expression of feeling in the country which is likely to have no little weight with Russian and French statesmen and journalists." If this should haply prove to be the case, it will show that Mr. Cobden was right when, sixty years ago, he boasted that he could crumple Russia up at any time like a sheet of brown paper. But if vigorous leading articles in the London press do not suffice for the purpose, the American papers are at hand to do the job:—"Another satisfactory feature of the incident is the instant response which the American papers made to the indignation of the press of the Old Country. Despite the advances which Russia has been making to the United States during the last few years, it is now clearly seen that when it comes to taking sides in face of Russian aggression in the Pacific, America would rally without a moment's delay to the side of the Old Country and Japan. It is a lesson which may not be without its effect on the Czar's Ministers—and our own." Thus the United States are expected to renounce the Munro doctrine, which forbids any entanglement in European alliances quite as strongly as it denies the right of any European Power to acquire territory or influence on the American Continent. The British public are told that America would rally to our side against Russia without a moment's delay if war should arise between England and Russia. As if to show the delusive nature of such an expectation, the very next paragraph in the same paper states that Senator Chandler, who was Home Secretary in the last American Ministry, has written an editorial in his own paper predicting an inevitable war with England, "as the result of British disregard of United States interests and encroachments on other nations. One sure result of that war will be the capture and permanent ownership of Canada by the United States." This article has created a deep impression in political circles in Washington, Mr. Chandler being a man of acknowledged weight and authority. We need not imagine from this that the United States will go to war with England to-morrow or next day, because Mr. Chandler has thus expressed himself, but the juxtaposition of the confident expectation that America would rally without a moment's delay to the side of the Old Country to resist Russian aggression in Asia, with Senator Chandler's prediction that war with England is inevitable to put an end to our encroachments on other nations, shows how much value is to be attached to irresponsible utterances on such weighty matters. At the very time when Lord Salisbury addressed a despatch to Washington protesting against the Munro doctrine, which claims the American Continent for the United States, the *Spectator* again distinguishes itself by proposing that Great Britain should recognise the Munro doctrine with all its consequences as affecting the rights of Great Britain and the other European Powers. Lord Salisbury is stated to be at the present moment moving the said Powers to join in a collective note to Washington repudiating the doctrine as contrary to the law of nations. Whether the proposal of the *Spectator* will strengthen the hands of the Foreign Secretary in this matter is open to doubt, although it has secured the approval of some other organs of public opinion.

THE indefatigable Mr. Archibald Ross Colquhoun is again active in urging the Government—this time the Imperial Government—to guarantee the capital for a railway from Moulmein through Siam to Syumao to tap the trade of South Western China. He complains with natural indignation that after spending years in advocating the construction of such a line by British Agency to secure what he considers, perhaps rightly, the largest and best market yet available for British and Indian manufactures, it should be left to Prince Henri d'Orleans to urge the French Government to take up the idea, and to make the railway to Syumao through Tonquin. The Prince has recently explored the country between Tonquin and that great point of departure for the rich and populous Chinese provinces in the North, and he states that there are no engineering difficulties to be overcome and that a railway would bring a large part of the trade of Southern China to French ports in Tonquin. Over twelve years ago Mr. Colquhoun visited Syumao, and saw that it was the true objective for a great railway designed to tap the wealth of Southern China. He obtained the support of Chambers of Commerce in India and Great Britain, and besought the Government of India between 1882 and 1887 to guarantee the capital, but he spoke to deaf ears. In these later years, he admits, that the financial difficulties of this Government render it useless to expect help from that quarter. But he says fairly enough that at a time when the Imperial Government is preparing to spend money on railways in Lagos and elsewhere in Africa, in order to replace the markets lost to us through the restrictive policy of other States, it would be only reasonable that the immensely superior commercial advantages to be secured by making the Burma-Siam-China Railway should obtain practical recognition by an Imperial guarantee for the capital required. At a time when the United States Government is prepared to guarantee the interest on £20,000,000 to make the Nicaragua Ship Canal, it does not seem too much to ask a Government, in which the ideas of Mr. Chamberlain are in the ascendant, to guarantee the capital required to make a railway to Syumao from Moulmein, and thus forestall the French, who, otherwise, may some of these days vote the money for a railway to the same strategic centre from Tonquin. Mr. Colquhoun has no doubt whatever that Russia has got a firm grip of Northern China, and that she will not relax her hold; that being the case, he argues, it is the more incumbent on Great Britain to secure direct access to the Provinces of Southern China by building a railway from Burmah to Syumao without delay.

THE Corporation holds an urgent meeting to-day, for the purpose of appointing a Municipal Auditor in the room of Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos, deceased. Fourteen applications have up to date been received for the vacant office, and two notices of motion have been submitted to the Municipal Secretary, intimating an intention to propose the election of Messrs. Bapuji P. Wadia and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, respectively, while Dr. Viegas has given a third notice of his intention to propose a reduction in the salary of the auditor from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 3,000 per annum, with a yearly increase of Rs. 400. On a reference to the Municipal Act, it will be observed that the meeting of to-day has been convened under the terms of section 36 (*h*) upon a requisition signed by four members of the Standing Committee. This being so, it is a moot point whether the notices of motion already sent in will be the only business before the meeting so far as the election of an auditor is concerned, or whether it will be competent for any member to propose the election of any of the other applicants. Clause (*m*) of section 36 of the Act lays it down that "at a meeting called on a requisition of urgency, and during the discussion at any meeting of a budget estimate no business shall be transacted, and no substantive proposition shall be made or discussed which does not directly relate to the business for which the urgent meeting was called or to the budget estimates, as the case may be." According to this section, therefore, apart from the notices of motion already submitted, it will be open to councillors to propose one after another the whole of the applicants for the vacant appointment, and at the same time it appears to be competent for members to propose an unlimited number of amendments in respect of the salary which the auditor so appointed shall receive. The question of voting also seems to require some consideration. There are no bye-laws which provide that elections of this kind shall be by ballot, and persumably the only mode of deciding the question will be by a show of hands. It is quite likely, therefore, that a good part of the President's time, to-day, may be taken up in deciding points of order. The best solution of the question would undoubtedly be to appoint a committee to consider all the applications on their merits, and irrespective of family influence, and to make their recommendations for adoption by the Corporation. In future the canvassing of members, either by the candidates or their relatives, should be a disqualification. Many members of the Corporation have pledged their vote without knowing anything about the respective qualifications of candidates.

THE statue of Lord Reay is being placed in its position near the marble statue of Sir Richard Temple on the road to the Church Gate Railway Station. Lord Sandhurst, after his return from Sind, will perform the ceremony of unveiling the statue.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Manibhai, Dewan of Baroda, is to be compulsorily retired from office, from

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[MESSAGE FROM THE SULTAN TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Marquis of Salisbury, at a meeting at Brighton, this evening, read a message he had received from the Sultan of Turkey, in which his Majesty expresses pain at the speech made by his lordship at the Guildhall banquet, casting doubt, as it does, upon the execution of reforms in Armenia.

His Majesty pledges on his word of honour to execute the necessary reforms, and will personally see to the matter. He hopes the Marquis of Salisbury will make another speech announcing this.

His lordship then proceeded to emphasize the concert which existed among the Powers of Europe. He regretted the absence of competent and courageous men around the Sultan, and said that new decrees cannot supply the place of competent Governors.

LORD SALISBURY'S BRIGHTON SPEECH.

Nov. 20.

Lord Salisbury in his Brighton speech, yesterday, insisted on the necessity of maintaining our Naval supremacy. He did not expect the speedy dissolution of Turkey, but said that territorial and political changes were possible there and elsewhere, obliging Great Britain to stand prepared.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Prince Henry of Battenberg will accompany the expedition to Ashantee.

FALL IN CONSOLS.

Nov. 19.

Consols again fell one-quarter to-day, making a fall of three-quarters since Friday.

HONOURS FOR SLATIN PACHA.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Cross of Franz Josef on Slatin Pacha.

THE FRENCH IRONCLADS FLOATED.

TOULON, Nov. 19.

The French ironclads Amiral Courbet and Amiral Baudin, which grounded off Ayeres, have been floated off.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The death is announced of Rustem Pacha.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN SIND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 20.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, this morning, named and opened the Mansfield Import Yard, which is situated between the Customs House and the North-Western Railway. The event was looked forward to with much interest by the commercial section of the population, as great results are expected from it. The Port Trust's address, which was illuminated on parchment, and presented in a silver casket, mentioned that the erection of the Yard, together with the Export Shed at Keamari, and the James' Wharf, completed the three works for which a public loan of twenty lakhs was raised in 1893. The Trustees contemplated applying for sanction for a further loan for the purchase of dredging plant. The Trustees would also urge on his Excellency to move the Supreme Government to complete the railway between Shadipali and Delhi, *via* the Jodhpur State, which will materially enlarge the geographical trade zone of the port.

Lord Sandhurst, in reply, said he highly approved of the method adopted for commemorating his uncle's memory, and he said that the Import Yard would be of much more public utility than a statue. The application, which the Trustees contemplated, would receive most careful attention. In regard to the Shadipali-Pachpadra Railway, Lord Sandhurst said that he required no spur to advocate its claims. His Excellency was much impressed with the progress made by the town of Karachi during the last thirty years, and especially in the harbour, yet he considered it to be in its youth, and he would watch with interest the development which he was sure would take place in the future.

COURT-MARTIAL ON AN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 20.

The court-martial on Captain Wood was resumed to-day. Colonel Prideaux summed up the first charge, but the verdict was not declared. The prisoner was arraigned on the second and third charges: firstly, for behaving in a scandalous manner, as unbecoming to the character of an officer and gentleman, in that he at Kasauli, on the 12th May, 1895, as payment of his hotel bill, gave Mr. Dalton, manager of Hotel de France, a cheque of Rs. 550 on the Simla Alliance Bank which cheque on presentation at the said Bank, was dishonoured, he well knowing that he had not sufficient funds to his credit; and, secondly, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, he, at Kasauli, between the 1st April and 31st May, 1895, neglected to obey orders of the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, conveyed to him by the Adjutant-General of the said Army, in which the latter said that he should not incur further bills, but that he should restrict himself to such things as he could pay for with ready-money and not incur liabilities as under, which he was unable to discharge with ready-money:—On the 17th April, share of dinner, Rs. 100; during May, liquours, etc., Rs. 213; and during May, dance bill, Rs. 220.

Mr. Dalton, manager, Hotel de France, Kasanli, stated that Captain Wood stayed in the hotel in April, May, June, and a portion of July, and during that period his account came to Rs. 1,184. He received from accused Rs. 180 and Rs. 100 on the 19th and 27th June, and Rs. 75 on the 5th July. Captain Wood gave a cheque for Rs. 550 on the Alliance Bank on the 12th May which was returned as he had no credit. Captain Wood still owes him Rs. 820. A cheque was passed, dated 15th, because he expected money from home on the 14th. Witness said he gave credit to Captain Wood even after the cheque had been dishonoured, until he found out that no money was forthcoming.

Mr. Ker, manager of the Alliance Bank, Simla, said that Captain Wood had never any money to his credit. He never received intimation from anyone that money was to be paid to his credit. Captain Wood wrote saying he expected some money on the 4th April. He wrote he had advice that £50 would be sent to the Bank from Devizes, and requested him to forward a cheque and pass-bo k. Captain Wood wrote on the 29th May asking for the loan of Rs. 100 on the security of a life policy, which witness declined.

Captain Elphinstone, of the 7th Bombay Infantry, was called to prove that instructions and remarks were issued by the Chief regarding debts; and he did so.

This closed the case for the prosecution. The prisoner elected not to make a statement. Accused's advocate addressed the court upon the line of defence he intended taking up. The court then adjourned, when two witnesses for the defence will be examined.

AN HIGH COURT JUDGE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The report that the Honourable Mr. Justice Norris intended to resume his seat in the Calcutta High Court appears to be untrue. Mr. Justice Norris has returned to India solely for the benefit of his health, and not with a view to resuming his duties. Mr. Justice Sale, who has now officiated for more than two years, will, it is said, be confirmed in his appointment to-morrow.

HYDERABAD RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* HYDERABAD, Nov. 19.

The races, to-day, were very well attended, his Highness the Nizam being present to witness the last three events. There were several upsets. The visit felt being in the last race, in which Hereward upset Pot. Betting was brisk, and furnishes every instance of the close being exciting on the extra day (Thursday), when a rare and good programme will be drawn up, thanks to the sporting owners and energetic stewards. The Minister, again, dispensed unbounded hospitality in the shamiana on the top of the grand-stand, where the ubiquitous Mr. Seaborn attended, on behalf of his Excellency, numerous guests with satisfaction.

1ST RACE.—"The Laik-ud-Dowlah Cup."—Value Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 500 from the fund, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 300, and the third horse Rs. 200. Distance—¼ mile.

Mr. Desraj Ur's Blink Bonny, 7st. 4lbs, Gibbs 1
Mr. Hugh Gough's Victoria, 8st. 10lbs, Smith 2
Major Gough and Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Lawrie's Meg, 9st. 3lbs, Ebrahim 3

Also ran Roxana, Nix, Detective, Bismarck, Mabel, Twilight, and Banaboo. Going off in a good start with Roxana ahead, they came down well together till near the post, where the favourite Meg attempted to snatch the verdict from Blink Bonny, but the latter won the game from Victoria by a length and a-half; Meg coming ahead behind Victoria. Time—54secs.

Betting: 1¼ to 1 Meg; 6 to 1 Nix; 4 to 1 Roxana; 6 to 1 Detective and Victoria; 5 to 1 Bismarck, Myrtle, and Twilight; and 2 to 1 Blink Bonny.

2ND RACE.—"The City and Suburban."—Rs. 800, with a starting stake of Rs. 50 to go to the second horse. For all galloways that have started during the meeting and have not won. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

Hyderabad Confederacy's Ringleader, 8st., Ebrahim... 1
Mr. Armstrong's Lukshmi, 9st 10lbs, W. Smith..... 2
Mr. Moore's Rejection, 8st. 4lbs, Native 3

Also ran Lucifer and Starling. They ran in a bunch till near home, where Ringleader drew out, and won by a length and a-half. Time—1min. and 55secs.

Betting: 2 to 1 Starling; 3 to 1 Rejection; 2 to 1 Ringleader; 5 to 1 Lukshmi; and 10 to 1 Lucifer.

3RD RACE.—"The Asman Jah Plate"—Rs. 1,000, with a starting stake of Rs. 50 to go to the second horse. For all Arabs and country-breds. Weight—Handicap. Distance—2 miles.

Aga Khan's Ladas, 8st. 2lbs., Ebrahim..... 1
Mr H. E. A. W.'s Martaban, 9st. 5lbs., Noor Mahomed.. 2
Captain Firman's Kestrel, 10st. 5lbs., Owner..... 3

Also ran Isinglass. Isinglass led for the first quarter mile, where he fell back, allowing the first place to Ladas, who came in an easy winner, the rest coming in a procession. Time—4mins.

Betting: Evens on Martaban and Isinglass; 1¼ to 1 Ladas; and 5 to 1 Kestrel.

4TH RACE.—"The Peishkar's Purse"—Rs. 1,000, with a starting stake of Rs. 50 to go to the second horse. For all horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1½ mile.

Mr. Desraj Ur's Marvel, 7st. 12lbs, Wool..... 1
Mr. Jone's Profit, 8st. 6lbs., Ebrahim..... 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's Tantallon, 8st 13lbs, W Smith..... 3

Also ran Driller, Pancake, Nortiet, and Cressy. Tantallon went at flying speed, but Marvel overtook him at the turn home, and won by a length. Time—46secs.

Betting: 3 to 1 Tantallon; 2 to 1 Marvel and Cressy; and 5 to 1 the rest.

5TH RACE.—"The Losers' Handicap"—Rs. 800, with a starting stake of Rs. 50 to go to the second horse. A handicap for all Arabs and country-breds that have started during the meeting and have not won. Distance—1¼ mile.

Mr. H. E. A.W.'s Cæsar, 8st. 13lbs., Native 1
Hyderabad Confederacy's Pekin II, 8st. 9lbs., Ebrahim. 2
Mr. Powell's Braudy, 8st. 10lbs., A. Smith 3

Also ran Dick Turpin. Won on the post by half-a-length. Time—2min. and 4secs.

Betting: 3 to 1 Cæsar; 6 to 4 on Pekin II.; 4 to 1 Brandy; and 5 to 1 Dick Turpin.

6TH RACE.—"The Dwarf Handicap"—Rs. 800, with a starting stake of Rs. 50 to go to the second horse. A handicap for galloways and ponies 13-3 and under that have started at the meeting. Distance—6 furlongs.

Major Dicktuson's Hereward, 6st. 12lbs, Oomerkhan 1
Hyderabad Confederacy's Ringleader, 8st. 9lbs., Mirza 2
Capt. Owen's Sapper 7st. 3lbs., Mildenhall..... 3

Also ran Susie, Starling, Magna Charta, Grey Ghost, Haughty Boy, Mars, and Shaman. A splendid race. Shaman led for a distance, but Hereward came, and won on the post by half-a-length. Time—1min. and 25¼secs.

Betting: 4 to 6 on Grey Ghost; 3 to 1 Magna Charta; 4 to 1 Ringleader and Haughty Boy; 2 to 1 Shaman; 6 to 1 Sapper; and 10 to 1 Mars and Hereward.

*[Delayed in transmission.]

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

POONA, Nov. 20.

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting will commence from to-morrow. A large camp has been pitched on the open space, near Wanowrie. Nearly 600 competitors from different Regiments have arrived, and for the last three days team practising has been going on the different ranges. The British competitors number about 162 and the Natives about 432. This year the Volunteers are strongly represented, some having come from long distances. The new feature in this year is the team from H. M. S. Magdala. The Bombay Light Horse have entered a team in the Harris' Challenge Cup.

Major Sparke, Camp Commandant, is busy arranging and accommodating the competitors. The following compose the Camp Staff:—Captain Williams, Camp Adjutant; Captain Baker, Quarter-master; Captain Ward, Prize President; Captain Mead, Pool Secretary; Captain Fry, Range Superintendent; Lieutenant Bowen, Ammunition Officer; and Colonel Curtis, Honorary Secretary. This year the competitors have to pay for their ammunition independently of their entries. The 7th Bombay Infantry have, owing to the sad occurrence of Monday last, retired from the meeting, and all their entries are cancelled.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Recruiting Depot at Darjeeling moved down to Purneah on the 15th instant.

LIEUTENANT F. A. MAXWELL, 24th P. I., has been appointed to the 9th Bengal Lancers.

LIEUTENANT A. E. WEBB, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, is granted leave for one year.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT H. A. F. KNAPTON, I. M. S., is attached to the 21st Bombay Infantry for duty.

ON return from leave Major S. A. E. Hickson, D. S. O., Royal Engineer is posted to the Bombay Command.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT E. WILKINSON has been deputed to Burma to inquire into an outbreak of "Sura" at Mandalay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. BURGESS, Military Accounts Department, Pay Examiner, Poona, is under order for transfer to Madras.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. A. SMYTH is appointed to the medical charge of the 7th B. I. from the 2-3rd Gurkhas.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT H. A. BERRYMAN, A. M. S., has been nominated for service in the Bengal Command, and will shortly embark for India.

ALL correspondence for the Commissary-General, Bengal Command, which cannot reach Naini Tal by the 15th November, should be addressed to Meerut.

SURGEON-COLONEL H. S. MUIR, M. D., Army Medical Staff, on arrival from England, will be the Principal Medical Officer, Secunderabad and Belgaum Districts.

LIEUTENANT G. H. GRIFFITH, R. E., transferred from the Bengal to the Punjab Command, Military Works, has been posted to the office of the Chief Engineer, Rawalpindi.

CAPTAIN H. G. C. SWAYNE, R. E., on arrival in India will proceed to Lucknow, and report himself to the Superintending Engineer, Presidency and Oudh Circle, for duty.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—16th Lancers—Major J. Oswald, for six months, on medical certificate; and Second-Lieutenant R. Haig, for six months, on medical certificate. 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry—Lieutenant E. Armstrong, for twelve months, on private affairs.

THE MONEY OF THE FUTURE.

VI.

So long as the belief that money is a commodity, but that it is not in itself wealth, continues to hold ground, it is next to impossible to see the great currency problem in any other aspect than that fantastical one in which it was regarded by John Stuart Mill and his followers. The first thing to do then is to carefully examine the theory in the light of every-day experience and practice, and if it can be shown that it is erratic and therefore unworthy of acceptance, the whole of the corollaries based upon it, together with the theory itself, must be cast adrift, and an effort made to arrive at a more satisfactory explanation of the nature and functions of money. In the remarks that follow, "money" will be used in the sense of gold and silver money only,—all other forms being based in practice upon this metallic foundation.

We will first examine the proposition that "money is a commodity whose value is determined like that of other commodities." If money be a commodity like other commodities, its nature and functions must be the same as that of other articles of commerce. Now, as a matter of fact money—(1) is never consumed; (2) it is in perpetual demand; and (3) its value is but very remotely connected with its cost of production. Here are three most important characteristics, peculiar to money only; and so, if money continue to be referred to as a commodity it must be clearly remembered that it differs essentially from any other known commodity in the world. It follows that in differing so entirely from everything else that forms an object of exchange, its value cannot be determined "like that of other commodities," and the truth of this conclusion will now be demonstrated.

The temporary or market value of all articles of commerce depends upon the demand and the supply and the average of permanent value upon the cost of production. This is admitted to be beyond question so far as commodities are concerned, but let us see how this theory of value applies to money. According to the modern school of economists, the value of money—measured in commodities—depends upon the comparative cost of the production of the money and of the commodities. Thus, if the cost of producing, say, one ounce of gold equalled that of producing, say, one hundred yards of cloth, then the ounce of gold would exchange for exactly one hundred yards of cloth. Should the cost of production vary, however, then, either the profit on making cloth would be so great as to attract some of the gold miners to the cloth trade—in which case there being a diminished output of gold and an increased manufacture of cloth, one ounce of gold would then probably exchange for, say, two hundred yards of cloth,—and the price of cloth would fall 50 per cent.; or, the profit on gold mining would be so great that some of the dealers in cloth would leave for the mines, and the increased output of gold and diminished production of cloth that would consequently ensue would result in, say, one hundred yards of cloth exchanging for two ounces of gold, and prices would rise 50 per cent. This theory seems acceptable at first glance, and yet when we remember that gold cannot be produced in any quantity when required (like commodities in general), even though the profits on its production were so great that a ton would purchase an empire, we see that it involves a serious fallacy. When it is further pointed out that it is absolutely impossible to calculate the cost of producing either gold or silver for the purpose of comparing its value with that of commodities, because the cost of each ounce now produced must be added to the cost of every other ounce in circulation in the world before the true cost of the metal can be obtained,—when this fact is grasped the extent of the error can be clearly perceived, and this one great difference between money and commodities fully appreciated.

The limits of the present article will not permit of a more detailed exposing of the obvious fallacy contained in the first proposition of the Modern School of Economists with regard to money, now under examination. The three characteristics of money above referred to will be sufficient to show its utter dissimilarity to every other article of commerce; it is necessary, however, to here demolish the most important corollary to which the Modern theory of money has given rise. Having started with the hypothesis that money was a commodity subject to the laws of value that governed other commodities, it followed, to use John Stuart Mill's own words, that "if the whole money in circulation was doubled, prices would be doubled. There would be an increased money demand, and consequently an increased money value, or price, for things of all sorts. This increased value would do no good to anyone. . . . It would be an increase of values only, as estimated in money—a thing only wanted to buy other things with; and would not enable anyone to buy more of them than before. Prices would rise in precisely the ratio in which the quantity of money had been increased." Similarly, the opposite effect would follow a reduction in the quantity of money in circulation.

We have seen that the hypothesis that money was a commodity was false; and it follows, therefore, that the corollary, however true it may seem, must logically also be false. It is little short of marvellous that a man of Mill's extraordinary ability should have so deceived both himself and his contemporaries. Even at the present day the above inferences are accepted as economical axioms. "Double the volume of money and you double the value of products." "Divide the value of money and you divide the value of products," are considered indisputable "maxims" by a section of the Bi-metallic Party. So far from being unquestionable, they are singularly glaring fallacies that reveal a curious fascination for the conclusions of the Modern School. We have seen that the so-called axioms are theoretically false, and it now only remains to discover their absurdity in practice, by pointing out that they assume that the wants of each individual whose monetary possessions had been doubled would remain exactly as they were before, whereas everybody can readily see that had be suddenly two sovereigns instead of one, and so on proportionately, he would be able to gratify many desires which before he had been compelled to restrain, and this ability to purchase—this demand—would give rise to an increased exertion of labour in all directions, and a greatly increased production of commodities that would effectually prevent prices from doubling. Prices would undoubtedly rise to a certain extent, but this is quite a different matter. Mill argued that the rise would do no good to anyone;—on the contrary, the increased demand which the want of money had prevented from coming into operation would incite labour, increase profits, stimulate industry, augment prosperity, and give birth to a general feeling of happiness.

So much for the theory that money is a commodity like other commodities. Now let us examine the assertion that it is intrinsically the most insignificant thing in the economy of society except in its character as a time and labour-saving contrivance—a medium of no value in itself beyond that it effects quickly and commodiously what would be done though less quickly and commodiously without it.

We have seen how gold and silver came to be used as money. It was only because their possession was an object of universal desire that it became possible to so utilise them. This is a most important point, and it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the mind; for there are many who maintain that gold and silver derive their value principally from their use as money, quite oblivious of the fact that history proves precisely the opposite. In whatever part of the world we travel we find the same desire for the precious metals, even amongst those tribes whose knowledge of money is but of a primitive description. Gold and silver have always had a fascination for the human race, mainly because of their intrinsic beauty, combined with their rarity, their imperishability, and the facility with which they can be made to serve either useful or ornamental purposes. On their account they have always been in strong demand. They have always gratified that most curious desire for "personal ornament" and for that kind of distinction which is obtained by rarity or costliness in such ornaments. The savage ruler whose robes are bedecked with golden devices no more thinks of the value of the metal as money than the highly intelligent and civilised citizen of modern society when purchasing his gold scarf-pin, studs, rings, or watch. In both cases the precious metal serves to gratify a desire; and in order that there may be no room for question whatever, in respect of these facts, it will be well to emphasise the denial of the assertion that gold and silver derive their value mainly from their use as money, by here stating that the most eminent authority—Dr. Soetbeer—calculates that hardly one-half of the gold and silver that the world has produced has ever been coined.

Let us assume, however, for the purpose of argument, that one-half of the metal has been coined and one-half used in the "arts." It follows that by adopting gold and silver as money, their value has been much augmented; and conversely that if their use as money were discontinued their value would be much diminished. In the latter case they would still remain objects of universal desire—spoons, forks, and other useful articles would be made of them, and they would be used generally just as they were before they were made to serve as money. The very fact that money is composed of metals that are in universal demand, is therefore in itself a good reason for demurring at John Stuart Mill's qualification of it as "the most insignificant thing in the economy of society;" but when we see that without money the human race could not have progressed far beyond a state of barbarism, that without money the system of dividing all kinds of work and distributing the products of each kind to every member of the community, could not have been introduced—when we go on to reflect that without its aid the highly differentiated and exceedingly complex labour machinery of modern civilised society could not be worked at all, and that consequently civilisation could not exist, then the gross injustice of the qualification is fully exposed.

Money is of all instruments the most important, and the most essential to the welfare of the world. No other medium would serve in the place of the precious metals, because no other medium is in universal demand. We have seen that anything which is in universal demand, and for the possession of which everybody is accordingly willing to give something else in exchange, is wealth. It therefore follows that money is wealth.

At this point Adam Smith's dictum will probably occur to the reader: "It is not for its own sake that men desire money, but for the sake of what they can purchase with it." Wealth is anything that has value, and value is an affection of the mind. Human desire creates value and also wealth. Human desire is the object for the gratification of which everything is produced. Were I to argue that the wheat crops of this country were not wealth, but only the medium by which human appetites were appeased, even the Modern Economists would smile; were I to continue further and argue that the railways, houses, canals, ships, etc., in which I might hold shares, were not wealth, but only the media by which I obtained those things that gratified my desires, the Modern Economists would probably refer me to their many works,—in which they have shown conclusively that all material and immaterial things that can be exchanged are forms of wealth. But money can be exchanged; therefore, money is wealth. It is both theoretically incorrect and quite unnecessary, when dealing with money, to go beyond this essential characteristic of every form of wealth—exchangeability,—unless the same method of inquiry be pursued with every other object that mortals require. If, however, we wish to go to the root of the matter, a moment's reflection will explain why money is so very frequently exchanged. It is simply to gratify human desire. In the same way every other transaction that takes place in the world is also to gratify human desire, and consequently any exchange of commodities, services, rights or anything else might be correctly described as the medium by which human desire is gratified. Of all the media employed, however, money is obviously the most attractive and the most useful, seeing that it can, at all times, owing to its being perpetually in demand in every corner of the earth, gratify practically any form of desire that the human mind is able to conceive. It commands everything and everybody. This being so, there is every reason for giving money its due, and for describing it not only as one of the most important institutions the world has seen, but also wealth in its most useful form. It is *not* a commodity like other commodities, neither is it a "medium" any more than stocks or house property, or any other kind of wealth is a medium, nor is it possible that commodities could exchange for each other "less quickly and commodiously" but otherwise as they do now, even were there no money: in short, if it should unfortunately ever be necessary to deliberately misdescribe the nature of money in every imaginable way, it is difficult to believe that any writer could possibly excel the theories expounded by the Modern School of Economists—theories, be it remembered, that have until a very few years ago been accepted by the whole world!

Karachi. M. DE P. WEBB.

THE GOA MUTINY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 19.

THE authorities are creating difficulties which will seriously embarrass their future action. In their zeal to put down the rebellion they wage simultaneous war with the law-abiding. They conjure up imaginary sedition of Natives against Europeans, and even of Europeans against a certain clique of other Europeans. I shall now draw out the plan by which the governmental clique want to exterminate their enemies, real and fancied. The revolters and Ranes are to be totally exterminated, and everything that stands in the way of the invading force is to be destroyed. The fosterers of the imaginary sedition have been already punished by a precipitate flight from their country, and no one knows but that the *Bolletim Official* may tomorrow have an announcement, that the property of these supposed leaders, whose names have been inscribed in the "Black Book," is to be confiscated under the blissful time of Martial Law. The offenders in Government service are to be deported to Africa, or other Portuguese possessions, or at the least dismissed from service. In my letter of the 17th instant, I noticed the dissolution of the Medical Board composed of three Native eminent medical men, and the removal of the Principal of the Military Hospital. Never in the history of Goa under the Portuguese has a similar case occurred. It was believed that Government was annoyed at granting leave to Mr. Navarro, when he was transferred to Macao, and granting certificates to two military captains of incapacity for further active service. This was, however, not the real reason—they are sacrificed for not belonging to Captain Gomes da Costa's clique. Mr. Bernando Francisco da Costa, the Inspector of Public Instruction, has been sent to Diu, and Colonel Luis Carneiro, a member of the Government Council, is also transferred to Damaun. Lieutenant Mendonça, from Diu, Captain Britto, from Damaun, and Lieutenant Pedro Felner, son of Colonel Felner, the pronounced enemy of Captain Gomes da Costa, have been recalled to Goa in order to pack them off to Africa. The Native employés, as well as European officials, the latter of whom do not belong to the official clique, are either to be sent away or dismissed from service. Captain Gomes da Costa is the reigning genius of Government, and Senhor Raphael de Andrade, who appears to be intent on getting rid of the supposed hostile element, has given free scope to the caprices of the second-in-command of the Army to do whatever he likes. Great alarm and anxiety prevails throughout the country. It is a pity that the Royal Prince, whose mission should have been to conciliate divergent elements, is being made a scape-goat of despotic acts which are likely to bring grave disaster. The officers recalled to Goa are to be sent by the transport Zaire, but it is not known where the soldiers that will accompany them are to come from.

VERDI has recently been on a visit to Milan to inspect the progress of the building he is erecting at the Porta Magenta to serve as an almshouse and retreat for aged musicians. The architect is Camillo Boito, brother of Verdi's librettist. The building will cost 20,000*l*., the whole of which the aged composer will defray. In order to form a fund for the endowment of this charity, a series of performances will probably be given throughout Italy during the winter.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, when there were also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, P. J. Fitzgibbon, Fazulbhai Visram, A. M. Dhuramsi, K. M. Shroff, Dr. Cowasji Hormuaji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Harkisondas Narotamdas.

A SEWERAGE TENDER.

The Committee sanctioned the acceptance of Messrs. Sayaji Naguji and Co.'s tender for carrying out works in pipe sewers, man-holes, automatic flush tanks and metal vent shafts in and for a portion of the Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill sewerage districts, at schedule rates aggregating Rs. 1,17,977·879.

WATER MAIN IN BALLARD ROAD.

The committee recorded letter from the Acting Commissioner, reporting that the work of a laying 6-inch water main along the Ballard Road Pier has been carried out by the Port Trustees at their expense, the necessary pipes required for the work having been issued by the Municipality at the sanctioned selling rates.

A NEW ROAD.

As requested by the Acting Commissioner, the committee accorded sanction, under section 91 of the Municipal Act, to an application being made to Government to acquire, under the Land Acquisition Act, property No 26-27, Nowroji Hill, admeasuring 140 2-3 square yards or thereabouts, the same being required in connection with the proposed new road from Chinchbunder Road to Dongri Street.

THE ELECTION ROLL.

The Acting Commissioner requested approval of the Standing Committee, under section 21 (4) of the Municipal Act, to the fixing of a fee of Rs. 2 per copy for the sale of copies of the Election Roll, which will be published on the 10th proximo. The same fee was fixed last year. The proposal was approved.

PURCHASE OF LAND AT RIPON ROAD.

The Committee next considered resolution of the Corporation, dated 7th instant: "That an offer made by Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan on behalf of his clients, Messrs. Spanion and Co., for the purchase of land at Ripon Road and Morland Road be referred to the Standing Committee for report."

The Standing Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sell the land on the terms offered.

HEALTH OFFICER'S RETURNS.

The Committee recommended the Corporation to sanction a grant not exceeding Rs. 300 for the purpose of obtaining from the Health Officer returns of death-rate as compared, with varying age constitution of the population, etc.

VACCINATION DEPOT.

The Commissioner was requested to report on resolution of the Corporation asking the Standing Committee to consider:—Letter to the President, from Mr. Under-Secretary Atkins, on the subject of the construction of a Vaccination Depot.

A Committee was appointed to consider and reports on: Letter to the Secretary, dated 16th October 1895, from the Acting Commissioner, on the subject of the improvement of 1st Marine Street.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1896-97.

The Committee then proceeded to further discuss the Budget Estimates for 1896-97.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Viegas enquired if the Architectural Surveyor to whom it was proposed to grant an allowance of Rs. 50 per month for conveyance hire was not in Government service some time ago?

Mr. Muncherji Murzban, the Executive Engineer, who was present at the meeting, replied that the officer was in Government Service. The allowance was proposed to be given to him, as he had to supervise the construction of various buildings in different parts of the city. Many of the works which were supervised by the Chief Surveyor were now supervised by that officer which involved great deal of travelling.

Dr. Viegas observed that while in Government service he only drew Rs. 180, including the allowance. He now drew Rs. 250 in Municipal service, and yet an allowance was asked for.

Mr. Murzban pointed out the onerous nature of the duties devolving on the Surveyor, and observed that the Municipality had been benefitted by the transfer of that officer from Government to Municipal service. The officer had also given up his 10 or 12 years' pensionable service under Government.

Dr. Viegas: But what would he have drawn if he were still in Government service?

Mr. Murzban: He would have been receiving Rs. 200 with the prospect of rising to Rs. 400 a month.

Dr. Viegas: In how many years?

Mr. Murzban replied that it depended on vacancies occurring.

The allowance as proposed was granted.

THE DRAINAGE ENGINEER.

The Commissioner having recommended an increase of Rs. 50 to Mr. James, Drainage Engineer, in accordance with a resolution of the Corporation increasing his salary by an annual increment of Rs. 50 per month, the maximum amount of salary being Rs. 1,000 per month.

Mr. Fitzgibbon remarked that looking to the ever increasing work of the Drainage Engineer the increase asked for should be granted.

Mr. Vincent seconded the proposal, and the Committee sanctioned the Drainage Engineer's salary at Rs. 950 a month. Dr. Viegas was the only dissentient.

WATER-WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Committee discussed the items of Rs. 5,500 and Rs. 16,700 for washing sand and other materials in filters at Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs, respectively. Some members were of opinion that the amounts were too large for the purpose mentioned, and should bear considerable reduction. It was resolved to reduce the amount of Rs. 16,700 for the Bhandarwada Reservoir to Rs. 8,000, the consideration of the farther grant for the purpose being left over till next year's budget.

DIVERSION OF TULSI MAIN.

Dr. Cowasji Hormuaji proposed that the item of Rs. 5,800 for the diversion of 24-inch main from Railway land south of Mahim station should be deleted, and that the proposed expenditure be not incurred during the ensuing year.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded.

Mr. Vincent pointed out that the Municipality had to incur large expenditure for a similar purpose at Parel some time ago and they must be prepared for such a contingency re-occurring.

Dr. Cowasji's proposal was carried., Mr. Vincent being a dissentient.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure for General Supervision and Miscellaneous Duties (Engineer's Department) was then passed at Rs. 48,216; Drainage at Rs. 2,50,776; Waterworks at Rs. 2,74,439; the committee having made a reduction in certain items to the extent of Rs. 12,500; Streets and Buildings at Rs. 9,31,885; there being an additional grant of Rs. 420 sanctioned over the estimates of expenditure for the purpose of employing of a clerk at Rs. 35 per month for annual repairs. The total expenditure for the Public Works Department was thus passed at Rs. 15,43,958.

VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. FITZGIBBON.

On the motion of the chairman a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, who will shortly be leaving Bombay to join his duty up-country, and who attended the meeting of the Committee for the last time yesterday. The chairman said that the Committee appreciated the excellent work done by Mr. Fitzgibbon, who gave them the benefit of his professional opinion and advice in matters connected with engineering.

The Committee then adjourned to Monday next, at 4 p.m., when consideration of the Budget estimates will be resumed.

THE women of Vienna have (a correspondent says) made another step forward. The School Board of Lower Austria has sanctioned the nomination of Frl. Marie Schwarz, whom the Government Commissioner, occupying the post of Mayor of Vienna, proposed as director of a public girls' school in Vienna. A hard battle was fought before this became possible, as all the male teachers and schoolmasters of Vienna protested.

IT is, perhaps, not generally known in the House of Commons that Mr. Johnston, of Ballykildeg, is also among the novelists. A new and cheap edition of "Nightshade," one of his works, has just modestly issued from the Belfast Press. It is a weird story of iniquity at home and abroad, the Jesuits supplying the principal motive power. There is one incidental statement, the style of which is reminiscent of some of the questions with which the member for South Belfast from time to time alarms the House. "It was only last week," says the Rev. Mr. Werd (for nearly thirty years incumbent of a voluntary church in connection with the Established Church of Ireland), "that a little Sunday scholar who had left Popery was placed on the heated bars of a grate and lighted turf placed round him till he was almost burned to death." The "almost" happily marks Mr. Johnston's consitutional anxiety to be precise in matters of fact.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee presided at the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced yesterday.

ACQUITTAL OF A PRISONER.

Mr. Starling, the acting Advocate-General, drew the attention of his lordship to the seventh case in the calendar, in which Bundoo Nana was held to bail by Mr. A. F. Turner, the coroner, on the 6th instant, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Advocate-General informed his lordship, under section 233 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that he did not intend to proceed further on that charge, and his lordship would under the circumstances, order that that should operate as an acquittal. When the inquiry was made before the coroner the prisoner was not defended, but when he was defended before the magistrate, it was elicited during the course of cross-examination of a witness that very probably what was called a kick was an accident. The accused had been standing on a plank receiving baskets of coal from below, and as the plank was scarcely fixed, it was quite possible that the accused, on his receiving a jerk, moved his foot sidewise without any intention to kick, and as it touched the abdomen of the deceased, caused him to fall down. Medical evidence went to show that such a fall was sufficient to rupture the spleen. Mr. Starling thought that if the evidence which was got out before the magistrate had been adduced before the coroner, there would not have been a committal.

His lordship made an order under the provisions of of the Code, which he said, should operate as an acquittal of the prisoner, who was discharged.

THE RIPON ROAD MURDER.

Muradan Roshan, a Mahomedan, of about twenty-three years of age, was placed at the bar on a charge of murdering a woman named Kandan in September last. After several challenges on both sides, the following special jury was empanelled to try the case:—

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. F. C. Macrae, foreman.
Mr. E. H. McDowell. Mr. Jehangir J. Lam.
Mr. R. A. Forbes-Sempill. Mr. Dinsha P. Batha.
Mr. James Morris. Mr. Kaikhsru R. Oonwalla.
Mr. J. R. Watson. Mr. G. K. Remington.

Mr. Starling, the acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Fardonjee Pestonjee Talyarkhan, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Young defended the accused.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, read the section of the Penal Code under which the prisoner was charged, and proceeded to observe that the woman, who was dead, would be proved to have died from the effects of having her throat cut right through severing the arteries and veins. When a wound like that which had been inflicted on the throat was the cause of death, the jury would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that whoever caused that wound, either with the intention of causing death on inflicting such bodily injury as to cause death, did it with the knowledge that it would cause death, and that the unfortunate woman was murdered. The point to which the attention of the jury would be specially directed was, as to who committed the murder and as to whether it was the hand of the prisoner that caused that murder. The evidence went to show that the prisoner came out to Bombay with his wife somewhere about the 30th of August last from Benares. When they arrived in Bombay the prisoner took up a room in a chawl in Muddunpura on the Ripon Road at a rent of two rupees per month. He paid one rupee on account and lived with his wife in that room about the 30th August up to the 19th September last. On the noon of the 18th September the prisoner and his wife were seen in the chawl by a witness who wrote a letter for the prisoner at his request. Another witness would depose to the prisoner being in the chawl and in the room which he had rented between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, when he (the witness) gave him some food at his request. On the following morning the door of the room was found locked from outside, and suspicions having been aroused, the door was examined, and as far as it could be seen through the chinks of the window, it was observed that there was some object covered with a white cloth. The police were sent for, and the door was broken open, and the

ed friend. Ruckma, woman, was similarly tendered for cross-examination, but was not cross-examined.

Meer Vajood Mehdi Hossain, a weaver, said he knew the deceased in Benares. He once saw her in the Victoria Gardens with the accused and another man. Witness spoke to the accused, who said he came from Benares. Accused took him from the Gardens to his room. On another occasion, the accused again took witness to his room about the writing of a letter. Witness saw the deceased in the room. About eight or ten days later, some saheb *logues* brought the accused to witness's shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young, witness said he did not see the dead body of the woman. He did not know whether she and her husband lived on good terms. When witness saw her on the two occasions, she was not veiled.

To Mr. Starling: When I saw her in Benares more than a year ago, she carried on the profession of an immoral woman. Looking at this photograph, I can say it looks like the face of the deceased woman.

Govinda Kuma was submitted for cross-examination. In answer to Mr. Young, witness said he lived next door to the prisoner. He never heard from his room the prisoner and his wife talking. He never saw the face of the deceased when she was alive. He saw her after her death.

Ruckma, woman, said she was the kept mistress of the last witness and lived with him in his room. She had seen the face of the deceased when she was alive, and had seen her dead body at the inquest.

Bachoosing Chobarjarsing, a police havildar, said that on the evening of the 19th September last, he was going his rounds on the Ripon Road, when he was called to the room of a chawl. He did not go in to the room. Subsequently Inspector Ellis came; the look of the door was broken open; and on going into the room, witness saw the body of a woman with her throat cut. The body was covered over with a *chaddar* which the inspector removed. Witness found six brass earrings lying on one side near a mat. There was blood on the mat and some male and female clothes which were stained with blood. Prisoner could not be found in Bombay, and witness went with the witness, Gopal, to Igatpuri, where he arrested the prisoner in the dharumsalla. On his being brought down to Bombay, prisoner pointed out a place in his fire-place where he said he had concealed the knife with which he had committed the murder. The inspector found the knife in the fire-place

Cross-examined by Mr. Young, witness said he woke up the prisoner about midnight on the 21st September in the dharamsalla at Igatpuri, and the following morning he was made over to the police there.

Rajakhan Bhuraikhan, a constable in the Nasaik police, said he was on duty at the Igatpuri Railway Station on the 19th September last; and his duty was to examine passengers on the platform. Witness saw prisoner at the station about noon that day. He got down from a train coming from the direction of Bombay, and went in the direction of the dharamsalla. It was part of the witness's duty to go to the dharamsalla and make enquires regarding the visitors, whence they came and whither they were going. Witness went to the dharamsalla at 5 o'clock on the 19th September, and making enquiries of the prisoner, made an entry in his book, which was produced. He said he came from Bombay and was going to Benares, of which he was a native. He was arrested on the third day after that, and was brought down to Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young, witness said a good many people visited the dharamsalla.

Inspector Ellis, in examination by Mr. Starling, said that, on the 19th September, he got some information, in consequence of which he went to a chawl in Ripon Road. The door was locked. Witness collected a "panch" in whose presence he broke open the lock with a hammer. Witness noticed a sheet in the "moree," which he removed and saw the dead body of Kundan. The body was doubled up and the whole of it was in the "moree. Brass earrings were found near a mat in the room. The mat was saturated with blood. There were clothes about the room, stained with blood. Two plates were also found near the doorway. They were broken as they lay in a box at the police chowkay. The deceased's clothes were stained with blood. The prisoner could not be found at the time; and search was made for him. He was brought down to Bombay about 6-45 p. m. on the 22nd September. Witness met him at the station, and in consequence of a statement made by him, he was taken to his room. He said the knife was put in the ashpit. Witness searched for and found the knife in the fire-place, covered with ashes. He had searched the ashes before, but did not find the knife there on that occasion. The ashes were six or seven inches deep.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young, witness said the ashpit was not a difficult hiding-place. It was a foot and a half by one foot, and the ashes were about six inches deep. There were several persons at the door. The search was begun at once after the discovery of the body. There was nobody near the fire-place before witness made the search. Witness was in the room about half an hour, after which the room was locked up, and a sentry was placed at the door. Witness went to the room again the next morning. Several people turned up in order to identify the body. There was a havildar there, besides the sentry, at the door. The havildar went and subsequently arrested the accused. The knife was concealed under a slab in the fire-place, and witness could not feel it with his hand on the first occasion. It was sent to the Chemical Analyser, who reported that there was no blood upon it.

At this stage the court adjourned until 10 a.m., to-day (Thursday).

B. P. R. A. MEETING.

LOCAL MATCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 20.

The following are the names of winners of the local matches, which were fired at the different stations of the Bombay Presidency:—

Match 1.—The Napier Memorial Challenge Shield.—Open to teams of eight non-commissioned officers and men from any Regiment or Corps in the Bombay Command, or from any ship of the Royal Navy. The shield will be competed for annually, and will never become the property of any Corps. Prizes—1st, Rs. 50, the shield and one-half entrance fees; 2nd, one-third; 3rd, one-sixth entrance fees—Rs. 18. Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards. 200 yards standing, 500 and 600 yards any military position.

	Pts.	Rs.
2nd Bn B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols (Ajmere)...	572	167 and shield.
1st Bn B. B. and C I Ry. Vols (Bombay)..	547	78
Lancashire Fusiliers	537	29

Possible score was 672 points. Thirteen entries.

Match 2.—The Young Soldiers' Match—Rs.100, presented by Major-General R. B. H. Blundell, Commanding Poona District. Open to team of six Privates or Lance-Corporals from any Regiment or Corps in the Bombay Command, having not more than three years' service at the time of firing the match. Prizes—1st, Rs. 60; 2nd, Rs. 40; 3rd one-third of entrance fees. Distance—200 and 500 yards; 200 yards standing, 500 yards kneeling.

	Pts.	Rs.
Yorkshire Light Infantry.....	227	80
Durham Light Infantry.....	223	60
North Lancashire Regiment.....	216	20

Possible score was 336 points. Four entries.

Match 3.—Non-Commissioned Officers' Purse—Open to teams of four non-commissioned officers from any British Regiment or Corps in India. Distances—300 and 700 yards; 300 yards standing, 700 yards any military position.

	Pts.	Rs.
2nd Bn. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol., (1st team)	187	170
1st Bn. B. B and C. I. Ry. Vol. (Bombay)2..	179	80
2nd Bn. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol. (2nd team)	174	40

Possible score was 224 points. Sixteen entries.

Match 20.—The Napier Memorial Challenge Shield—Open to teams of eight non-commissioned officers and men from any Regiment or Corps in the Bombay Command. The shield will be competed for annually. Distances—200, 300, and 700 yards; 200 yards standing, 300 yards kneeling or sitting, 700 yards any military position. Seven rounds at each distance.

	Pts.	Rs.
9th Bombay Infantry	572	177-8 and shield.
18th Bombay Infantry	549	85
17th Bombay Infantry.....	545	43-8

Possible score was 672 points. Seventeen entries.

Match 21.—The Young Soldiers' Match—Rs. 100 presented by Major-General Blundell. Open to teams of six Privates or Lance-Naiks from any Regiment in the Bombay Command, having not more than three years' service at the time of firing the match. Distances—200 and 300 yards; 200 yards standing, 300 yards kneeling or sitting.

	Pts.	Rs.
17th Bombay Infantry	370	118
18th Bombay Infantry	279	81
9th Bombay Infantry	269	71
4th Bombay Rifles	226	34

Possible score was 336 points. Seventeen entries.

Match 23.—The Harris' Challenge Cup—Presented by Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., late Governor of Bombay. Open to teams of all ranks from any Squadron of Cavalry in the Bombay Command. The team will ride a course of not less than 600 yards over three mud walls 3 feet high to the 400 yards firing point, where each man will fire five rounds, then ride to the 700 yards firing point, where each man will fire five rounds dismounted, after which the team will ride on the range to the 400 yards firing point, and thence over the course, and three jumps to the starting point. Target—2nd-class, as used in annual course.

	Pts.	Rs.
"B" Squadron, 4th Bo. Cav.	141	163 and challenge cup.
2nd Lancers, "C" Squadron (2nd team)	135	108
"D" Squadron 4th Bo. Cav. (1st team)	133	34

Possible score was 160 points. Seventeen entries.

This is the first time that this match was fired locally. The match for the British in the same competition will be fired on the day of the big meeting.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. R. V. Webster is due in Calcutta from Ceylon in a few days, in connection with the opening up of America to Indian tea. He proposes only to spend a fortnight in India, and goes subsequently to Australia.

No information has yet reached Madras about Sir Arthur Havelock's movements, although he is supposed to have reached England last Monday. With regard to his Staff, it is understood that Captain Lowndes, who was A.-D.-C. in Ceylon, will continue to act as such in Madras, and Captain Wintour will also be kept on as Extra A.-D.-C., at any rate for a time. Sir Arthur Havelock will appoint the rest of his Staff while in England. It is understood that he intends appointing a Junior Civilian, a bachelor, as Private Secretary, but the selection has not yet been made, we believe.

The committee of Dera Ghazi Khan residents has telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor thanking his Honour for passing orders for the repair and strengthening of the Protective Bund; but urging that there being only four or five working months left, there is no possibility of the work being completed before the next flood season, if the stones required are brought on camels. If a light railway or tramway line be opened from Dera Ghazi Khan to Sakhi Sarwar, where there is an abundant supply of stone, material can be collected with a far less time. Such a line will not only meet the present emergency, but will also act as a safeguard for the future.

Some years ago attention was prominently directed to the importation into Rangoon from the Madras Presidency of young native girls, and the abominable traffic, which was termed "The Madras Slave Trade," was scotched. The local paper regret now to hear that the trade appears to have revived, notwithstanding the precautions adopted by the River Police. The *Rangoon Times* relates that the last mail steamer which arrived in Rangoon, brought a man who, with a woman, has been taken into custody on a charge of procuring a young girl in Negapatam, and taking her to Rangoon ostensibly that she would be given respectable employment, but in reality for immoral purposes. From the story told by the girl it appears that she had been taken over on a gross misrepresentation of what she would do when she got there. The procuress and her coadjutor are both known to the police, and the latter has admitted that by taking the girl over he has obtained Rs. 20, an amount which he offered to the police as a bribe to hush the matter up.

An Ootacamund correspondent writes:—"Thursday and Friday nights were marked by the first appearance of frost, the temperature during those nights being considerably below freezing point. The days, however, are exceptionally hot."

Le Petit Bengali announces the recent marriage at Chandernagore of Mrs. Cavorke, a widowed Armenian lady, with Nawab Azemondeen, of the Mysore family, who has been residing in Chandernagore for many years, having become a Methodist, and been baptised under the name of Gregory.

Mrs. Teale, the matron of the Rangoon Hospital, died on the 6th instant at the residence of Mr. A. L. Nass, at Ahlone. She succumbed to blood-poisoning which she contracted in her duties at the Hospital. The deceased lady had been over eight years connected with the Hospital, and was much respected.

It is understood that Lord Wenlock has no intention, as is rumoured, of appointing Colonel Stewart Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, to represent Mahomedan interests in the Local Legislative Council. The field of possible selection amongst educated Mahomedans is miserably small, and it is impossible to envy his Excellency's powers of patronage in this respect at any rate.

Those officers and men of the Reserve Brigade of the Chitral Field Force who were consoled for a summer residence at Hoti Mardan by the receipt of service batta, writes a contemporary, little know probably by what a lucky accident they got the boon and how narrowly they escaped the having to refund it. The Controller of Military Accounts in the Punjab Command, it seems, paid the money prematurely. That the Reserve Brigade was part of the Field Force, and as such that its units were entitled to batta from the date of their leaving their respective stations to concentrate at Mardan, were propositions that he took for granted. The Government of India, however, was apparently of a different opinion; holding, at any rate, that express orders should have been taken, as the expenditure involved was so considerable. However, the irregularity has been condoned, the Governor-General in Council considering that the withdrawal of the concession now would be inadvisable. All's well that ends well. From an equitable point of view those who have to leave their stations and live in a place like Hoti Mardan in daily expectation of field service are surely as much entitled to compensation for the expense and discomfort to which they are put as if they had crossed the border. They would have been hardly treated had they not received it, and no one can be sorry that they have. In the Finance Department the hardy official who settled the batta question off his own bat may not perhaps be popular: but his name should be held in affectionate regard for many a long day in the Army.

A correspondent writes (November 14th):—On Tuesday night, the 12th instant, a daring robbery took place at the residence and offices of the Public Works Department, at Bhusawal. It seems that sums of cash varying from one to three thousand rupees, are kept there for the payment of employes and others, and of this the thieves appear to have been aware. It is supposed they broke into the house, between 12 and 1 o'clock a. m., and removed into the compound a large and heavy box in which they imagined the money was kept; this they broke open, abstracting all the papers and books it contained and strewing them about the compound, but only succeeded in getting about Rs. 25. They made off with their booty and no trace of them has been found. When the robbery was discovered at daylight the police were at once communicated with, but no arrests have yet taken place. It seems a large sum of money had been paid out in wages a few days previously, but a sum of Rs. 500 was lying in the safe. The thieves were under the impression that this money was in the box they removed, which was a particularly large and heavy one, and were evidently unaware of the small iron safe in use. Several petty robberies have taken place here lately, and some extensive dacoities in the district, and it is hoped the police will be more on the alert.

There never yet, observes the Allahabad paper, was a game that some one or other did not think it possible to improve. Few of our pastimes have started at perfection, and the annual meetings of the M. C. C., the Rugby Union, the Football Association, and the N. C. U., show that there is always some debateable point in the laws of the games with which these governing bodies concern themselves. But when in the middle of last rains a correspondent inquired whether he might not play golf with a "club shaped like a croquet mallet," and hold that same mallet between his feet when "putting," probably most people agreed with the reply to the effect that he might do it if he pleased, just as he might knock billiard balls about with a walking stick (when the marker was away). But one would be no more golf than the other billiards. The correspondent, however, was not a mere *ennuyé* rains-in-the-plains man, but one who really thought he had got hold of a fruitful idea. So to the *Field* he appealed, and presumably the current issue of the paper gives him a reply. "(1) There is nothing in the rules of golf," it is said, "to preclude the use of any instrument, no matter how fearful and wonderful may be its construction, albeit it is distinctly against the spirit of the game to do so. (2) Yes, provided it be fairly struck." In substance this was the only answer possible; though the oracle might have been a trifle happier in the framing of the reply. A golf ball doubtless could be propelled by a billiard cue, a badminton bat or a crossbow; and with luck and practice the crossbow man might hole out in twenty to bogie's five. But, asks our contemporary, what would "Old Tom" or the Bombay side professors think of such a game?

The *Deccan Herald* says of the accident to driver Campbell who was hurt in the parade before the Viceroy at Poona: The fracture was between the hip and the knee, the wheel of the gun-carriage having passed over it, but the limb has been satisfactorily set, and so far as can be known at present the invalid will not sustain much permanent injury. We understand that the wheeler which he was riding was pulled down by the pace at which the leaders were going, not being able to keep up with them, and when the horse fell the man naturally came down too, with the result that the unfortunate and most regrettable accident occurred.

The following notes appear in the sporting columns of the *Englishman*:—"Gauging the respective forms of the various candidates, the Cup race is an open one this year. There are no fewer than five candidates who are likely to contest the issue. The most important point to consider is the fitness of the starters. Of the quintette, only a couple are new arrivals and these are Blarney Stone and Fortunatus. The former has an advantage over the latter owing to his earlier arrival. The remaining trio are Sprightly, Sea View, and Colleen Juna. The first-named on his performance in the Merchants' Plate last year in Calcutta, will be hard to beat if fit and well. He shares almost equal favouritism with Sea View, the latter being quoted at present at threes. The English mare appears to have received warm support on the strength of a report that she was quite as good, or better than, Metallic when she was in Calcutta. Favourable accounts come to hand of the fitness of the daughter of Prism, and she appears to have displaced Sprightly recently as first favourite. Colleen Juna has attracted considerable attention. He stands at fives, and is reported to be in the pink of condition. The son of Glorious will be down about the same time as Sea View. Colleen Juna has been summering at Umballa, and has been specially reserved for the Cup. On his performance last year in the Kuch Behar Cup, in which he broke the record, if he can be extended successfully, he should have a good show. The fifth candidate for the Cup is Fortunatus, who, if fit and well, is not to be despised. He has been doing good and steady work, and looks improved. Not many enquiries appear to be made for the son of Frying Pan, who was landed last among the Cup candidates. The probable riders of the various candidates are:—J. Robinson, Sea View (9st.); Pugh, Sprightly, (9st.); Tranan, Colleen Juna (9st.); W. Smith, Blarney Stone (8-11); Wool, Fortunatus (8-11).

Colonel Wace, before proceeding on leave, paid several visits to Balasore in connection with the scheme of forming an Indian Sheerness, and Government has now sanctioned the formation of a proof department for the testing of projectiles, the headquarters of which are to be near the Orissa capital. A piece of land adjoining the seashore is to be acquired for a proof range, and there a battery, magazine, gun-shed, store godowns and other necessary buildings are to be erected. A small jetty, a tram line and a steamer for communication along the coast canal, with the factories at Calcutta, also figure among the outfit of the new establishment. Guns and implements are to be obtained from England in the first instance, the grant for the purpose being fixed at a lakh of rupees, while the expenditure in India will be even less.

The outbreak of cholera in Western Russia three months ago was a very severe one, but fortunately the epidemic lasted only a short time. From August 19th to September 18th there were nearly 13,000 cases and 5,000 deaths. Of these 12,000 cases occurred in the small province of Volhynia, on the Galician frontier. Nearly 1,700 deaths took place in the first week and 1,400 in the second, showing the extremely virulent form of the disease. Cholera first appeared in the Black Sea ports and thence spread inland, but it kept to a very narrow track. Curiously enough it does not seem to have extended westwards into Galicia or Poland, and it died away altogether in October. No explanation has yet been given as to the cause of this sudden epidemic, though the Russian sanitary authorities have instituted a searching inquiry at Odessa and other towns.

Instructed by Lord Salisbury Sir Hugh Macdonell communicated to the Portuguese Government a telegram offering to send troops to Goa from British India, to assist in maintaining order till the arrival of reinforcements from Lisbon. The telegram stated that the offer was made as England was Portugal's old ally. The offer was courteously acknowledged. The Portuguese Government hoped, however, that the expedition will arrive in time to suppress the rebellion.

The Polo correspondent of *Land and Water* says: "Lord Roberts has always been well disposed towards polo, and he has selected for his staff one well-known Hurlingham player in the person of Sir Henry Rawlinson. Lord Roberts is himself a fine horseman, and a firm believer in the value of sports and games as a training for a soldier. When Commander-in-Chief in India he drew up the regulations for Indian polo, which have been heartily accepted and loyally carried out by the I. P. A. The object of the rules was to decrease the dangers of the game, and in this they have undoubtedly been successful. The *Indian Planter's Gazette* thinks the last statement, in view of the series of fatal accidents which have recently occurred, is open to doubt.

According to the *Cologne Gazette* the staff of the Russian legation in Pekin is to be increased by the appointment of officers and financial experts. The Minister is to have a body-guard consisting of two hundred Cossacks. The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* published a sensational telegram from Vladivostock, according to which a British squadron was concentrated at Foochow. The journal adds that Great Britain is zealously seeking a pretext for declaring war against China, in order to counteract the successes of Russia and to restore her shattered prestige in the Pacific Ocean. A Shanghai despatch received at Berlin states that intelligence has reached there from Seoul to the effect that the Japanese authorities in Corea have announced their intention of evacuating the kingdom simultaneously with the Liaotung Peninsula. The disbanding, demanded by the Russian and French representatives, of the Corean battalions trained by Japanese officers is being looked forward to with considerable anxiety at Seoul, on the ground that after the departure of the Japanese these troops would be the only force available for maintaining order in Corea. According to news recieved at St. Petersburg, Lanchaufu, the capital of Kansu, has been captured by the Mahomedan insurgents, who are defeating the Chinese troops in every direction. They intend to form a kingdom of their own, and have been joined by the secret societies in Central China.

During the debate in the French Chamber which ended with the fall of the Government, M. Gerville-Reuche, speaking of the campaign in Madagascar, stated on statistics defying contradiction that there were 500 patients at Majunga, 400 at the hospital of Vinh Long, 480 at the sanatorium at Nossi Comba, 40 at the convalescents' depot near Majunga, 1,100 at the Kabyles' depot, 500 at the depot of the 1st Brigade, 220 at the depot of the 2nd Brigade, 1,100 at the Hospital at Ankabota, 350 at an Ambulance at Ambato, 800 at the Hospital of Marololo, and 800 at the Subervieville Hospital, the total being 7,137, with a death-rate of from 60 to 70 a day. If the Government had not been beaten, it would have fallen on the Madagascar interpellation. It appears that the mortality among the 3,500 victors is heavy, and that over 1,500 men had died of fever before the 15th of September, to say nothing of the deaths in returning transport ships and in South of France ambulances. A Paris correspondent says that the brilliant stroke of Duchesne and the splendours of the Russian alliance were lost sight of when these statistics were declared.

The other day Signor Mascagni, at the invitation of the Director, Commendatore Heyl, gave a vocal and instrumental concert in the Kursal, at Wiesbaden. The programme was composed entirely of Mascagni's own music. All the pieces were much applauded, especially the "Segno," the intermezzo from "Ratcliffe," and the intermezzo from "The Cavalleria Rusticana." The tenor Alberti sang four songs, the most appreciated being the song of "Silvano." The Princess Louise of Prussia, the Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe and other notabilities attended the concert.

DO YOU DESERVE TO BE FREE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If the patriots of Poona who are said to be working strenuously to boycott the social conference have still a particle of faith left in the Englishman whom they not long since regarded and honoured as the "Father of the Indian National Congress," they would do well at the present moment to ponder deeply on the parting words of wisdom which fell from his lips.

"But my dear friends," he said, "these political "labours, essential as they are, are only a portion, and now no longer even the most important portion, of the great and honourable task that lies before you. You have heard it said that, 'They would be free—Themselves must strike the blow;' but I say to you, 'They would be free—Must first deserve to be so.' Do you as yet so deserve? Lover as I am of India and India's children, I cannot answer this question as I would wish to. No, my friends. You, the people of India, must raise your general level—physical, mental, and moral—above the pitch at which it now stands, before you can either deserve to be or really call yourselves free . . . I am an old man. I have lived my life amongst you, and perhaps know as much of India as a whole as anyone living; but for all that I do not pretend to dogmatize—I only tell you that I who love you believe it to be essential to your ultimate success. If in doing so I offend any of my strictly orthodox friends I shall deeply regret it; but I have to say truly, as I shall answer for it hereafter, what I honestly think and believe: "Salus republicæ suprema lex"—the welfare of the nation is the highest law. I care not about orthodoxy or heterodoxy—doxies were made for man, not man for doxies. What I desire for is that India should grow great and glorious, that her people should become free and happy, and nothing of all this is possible under the existing conditions of the world so long as the reforms on which I shall lightly touch are disregarded . . . . You must prevent the marriage of immature persons . . . You must educate the girls . . . . Believe me that a nation whose women are degraded to the position of mere ministers to man's pleasures, mere toys and household drudges, goes into the world's struggle with only one arm. In all the affairs of life, public and private, the interaction of the female and male intellectual and moral activities, which are complementary each to the other, are essential to a right resultant. Assuredly there is no greater, grander, or more glorious work before you, than the reinstatement of India's women on the exalted pedestal which in their due, and which your wiser forefathers, thousands of years ago, when India was great and glorious, accorded to them.

Again he exhorts: "We have seen case after case of men leaving the side they believed in, deserting the cause which their own hearts pleaded for, joining the men they disagreed with, advocating the views they disbelieved, solely because they could thus acquire leading positions, which on their own side they would have had to work and wait for. To me nothing can be meaner or baser than this moral suicide. Here is a real devil that tempts men to the sacrifice of conviction and principle on the unholy alter of personal aggrandizement and interest."

It has been urged that the supporters of the social conference have not as yet shown any great earnestness in their work, and should not therefore be allowed to politely, by their empty talk of social reform, the pure atmosphere in the sacred pendal of political reform. This may be so, though it is open to the other side to ask what earnestness and self-sacrifice have the majority of our purely Indian political reformers of the Congress shown to justify their demanding from an enlightened and highly tolerant race of rulers those rights to acquire which the ancestors of that race had to shed their precious blood?

Do You deserve to be free? "Not as yet," answers Mr. Hume. Under the beneficent and sympathetic rule of the British this country may well afford to dispense—for the present at any rate—with the Congress, which derives its prestige mainly from the earnestness and devotion to the cause shown by its English sympathisers; but India can ill-afford to neglect domestic and social reform, if Mr. Hume's prophetic words are to be believed. Would the patriots of Poona, if they are dissatisfied with present arrangements, kindly suggest a more feasible scheme of social reform to supersede the programme of the social conference in order to raise our general level; so that we may "deserve" and "call" ourselves "Free?"—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Nov. 20. A. R. T.

ABOUT THE WOMAN WHO DID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent under the above heading on the Lanchester case is mistaken in one portion of his letter, where he states that Miss Lanchester "had lived with a man whom she had not married." Your correspondent, although endeavouring to shield Miss Lanchester, and making allowance for her misguided decision, makes this slight error. Miss Lanchester was not "living with a man whom she had not married," but had been living with a Mrs. Gray for the past two years, and had been engaged to Mr. Sullivan for three years, and from what is stated in the newspapers at hand, she made no secret of her intended method of marriage, but proclaimed it to all her friends, and also wrote to her father informing him of her intention. Her lover, her friends of the Democratic Federation, and her relatives all tried to dissuade her, but of no avail. She had evidently read the marriage service well, and had pondered over it like all thinking women, and she determined not to be any "man's chattel"—She had read the marriage service well, but had "never" read Grant Allan's novel, "The Woman Who Did." Perhaps if she had she would have seen that such alliances had heart-breaking consequences, as far as the contracting parties are concerned in regard to their position with their family relations and social ostracism. Take, for instance, George Eliot and the Shelleys. The time seems to be approaching when what is simply loathesome, indecent and degrading to marriage will have to be exunged from the marriage service, and this foolish (so far as it concerns herself) step of Miss Lanchester's may be the beginning of the end. There must be a declared form of marriage service for the protection of society under its present conditions, and if the churches wish to keep society pure and marriage pure, as is its duty, the present wording of the service will have to be altered. It does not strike most people that a marriage service performed even in a church is not legal, "until" the "papers" are signed. For long, long years to come marriage will have to be contracted in church or at a registry office, and as far as most of us are concerned, we hope it will continue for ever; but in the name of purity, divinity, and commonsense, let us have something elevating to the mind and soul.—Yours, &c.,

SARAH S. GOSTLING.

Malabar Hill, Nov. 20.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Kindly allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to draw the attention of the authorities that be to the following grievance experienced by the multitude whose lot it is to wait at one of the level crossings over the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways when a train passes by. The motion of the running train raises clouds of dust which enters the mouths and eyes of these unfortunate persons and drives them to suffocation. I need not further describe this calamity, as most of your readers might have, some time or other, suffered from it. To avoid this it is suggested that the Municipal and the Railway authorities will arrange to sprinkle sufficient water over the dusty portion lying within their respective jurisdiction, and thereby relieve the

Nov. 20. PASSER-BY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was glad to see a letter in your to-day's issue on the above subject. I am a daily traveller by the G. I. P. Railway, and it has grieved me to find that what is complained of on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, also exists on the G. I. P. Railway.

Every morning by the train due at the Terminus at 9-35 (local time), a gang of Mussalman lads get in at Musjid. Scarcely are they seated when they start with their malpractices. Should they find an innocent Christian or Hindu lad in a solitary corner of the compartment, these merry-makers will call him names, such as "topass," "powwalla," "tatia," etc., until the victim is exasperated, and should he utter a single word he is "done for." The Moslems set to and fling his hat or turban to and fro, and what not. On Saturday morning I witnessed one of these scenes. The victim on alighting at the Terminus sought out a policeman who referred him to another some distance away, who in turn referred him to the havildar. Fearing he would be late at school, the lad abandoned the idea of bringing the miscreants to book, and in the meanwhile the rogues decamped. I think it is high time that this molestation of innocent travellers was put a stop to. In the present instance it would be an altogether easy matter, as the policeman at Musjid knows the lads well, and has only to get into the compartment in plain dress. I hope the authorities will read this letter and do something for

Nov. 20. AN INNOCENT TRAVELLER.

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FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—After "Fiat Justitia" was disposed of, I was rather despondent that none would have taken up his heroic cause. I am therefore glad that "X" has come forward. At the very outset he says that he does not wish to discuss the Fonseca case, but treats in an off-handed manner as "balderdash" everything that has been published under the signatures of "Truth," "Dum Spiro Spero," etc. Yes, Mr. "X," at times it is very convenient not to do so; and with great audacity justify reference by grandiloquent talk about treating matters with contempt. Such attitude, Mr. "X," is as contemptuous as the ludicrous excuse—"the grapes are sour." Here is Fonseca's case being discussed before a respectable tribunal at public opinion; why not come boldly out, Mr. "X," with your "pros" and "cons," so that the public may be satisfied that the greatest boon of man—his life—must necessarily be taken in the interest of justice, and that on a public scaffold, to his own disgrace as well as that of his kith and kin.

Mr. Labouchere is taken recourse to by "X" to justify his ends. Apparently he has no powder himself. No one has a greater respect for Mr. Labouchere than I have. I must therefore be very thankful to "X" that he has quoted a passage from that admirable journalist. I wish he would again quote such passages, as they would have a remarkably good effect on the credit account of the Fonseca case. I shall deal with certain theories propounded by Mr. Labouchere in respect to circumstantial evidence. Circumstantial evidence to convict a person of murder must be conclusive. Mr. Labouchere surely by circumstantial evidence does not mean rotten and suspicious circumstantial evidence. "In the nature of things the most secret murders can only be proved by circumstantial evidence." Perfectly right! but not by rotten and suspicious circumstantial evidence. Mr. Labouchere does not say, nor does "X," if circumstantial evidence does not become very leaky by anything like the chatty incident or by anything like Tom being dead. "The aim of the murderer is to escape if suspected, and if possible not even to be suspected." The aim of the murderer being not even to be suspected of his crime, how can this theory be made to agree with the fact that Fonseca being a bailiff, proverbially known to be keen-sighted, should have gone publicly to Duarte's house on the fatal morning and taken him out publicly to a public place in a public part of the town, and there administered strychnia to him. I have heard it said very audibly in a tram-car by a superannuated virago to her companion, that she could never believe that such a thing could take place under such circumstances; because in her young days she full well remembered how her own fiancé used to take her miles and miles away from home to isolated Arcadian groves for the mere matter of a kiss. And what an idea that Fonseca, a shrewd bailiff, should have poisoned Duarte in such an idiotic manner as he is said to have done. No doubt, the old woman's logic is very penetrating, but many would blush to bring arguments in connection with courtship in any public discussion. If the poison was administered by Fonseca with the view to causing death every man of the world, with only a superficial insight into human nature, would expect him to take every precaution to conceal the fact of his having been present with Duarte at the time appointed for the commission of the nefarious deed. Is it not also reasonable to suppose that if Fonseca poisoned Duarte he must have known what the effects of that poison would have been; that a sudden death would ensue, perhaps on Duarte's way home, that as soon as the death occurred with all the terrible convulsion peculiar to cases of strychnia poisoning, investigations would be immediately made which would easily bring him into trouble. Again, if Fonseca had a mind to poison Duarte under such circumstances as he has been accused of doing, would it not naturally occur to him to make all necessary previous arrangement to ensure the burial of the corpse without any hitch or trouble. There is no evidence whatever that Fonseca did anything of the kind. Fonseca had no hand whatever in hushing up the suddeness of Duarte's death. The silence was due entirely to the house people themselves. "It is not likely," says Mr. Labouchere, "that a poisoner would mix the brew and administer before witnesses." Brave! How can this theory accord with the evidence of the Mohamedan in whose presence he said the strychnia was openly procured by Fonseca from Tom Farrell. If Fonseca was wary enough not to tell a word to the Mahomedan that he was going to poison Duarte in the tavern, would Fonseca be such a dolt as to take the Mahomedan along with him and let him see very carefully the poison which he said he had obtained from Tom. Can anyone doubt that as that very sensible writer, "David Love," has said, that Hasham, the beloved servant of his master, has simply told an "unmitigated falsehood?" The strongest word in India for ingratitude is "nimak haram." I leave it to the public to decide to whom this word is applicable. The less said about such a type of a servant as Fonseca's the better. The paragraph quoted from Mr. Labouchere is wound up by the very sensible sentence that "there is a vast number of persons who are entirely incapable of weighing evidence." "X" is evidently one of them.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 20. TRUTH.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I noticed with regret that the Bombay Government had rejected Fonseca's appeal, and I presume that "Fiat Justitia" is happy and shaking hands with himself. In his letter of the 24th ultimo he stated that he represented 99 per cent. of the Bombay public, and that this large body of citizens were pressing for the sentence to be carried out. "Fiat Justitia" and his friends have apparently carefully studied this case, or he must have some interest in despatching Fonseca as quickly as possible. I would therefore like to ask "Fiat Justitia" if it is not a fact that every important point brought forward by the prosecution, and disputed by the defence, is not open to public criticism? The financial difficulties and loans from Marwarees, and a few other minor points the defence have admitted, but the major points they dispute, and to my mind a fellow creature should not be done to death on such circumstanecial evidence. The prisoner has throughout the trial protested his innocence, and a very large section of the Bombay community shared the same opinion, and they only hope for further enquiry to be made into the case.

There are many side issues, concerning the public generally, that have been brought to light during this trial, that "Fiat Justitia" in light give us the benefit of his high-class learning.—Yours, &c.,

DAVID LOVE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As "X" comments on my letter in reference to the doomed man Fonseca, I beg leave to say that he is not justified in drawing conclusion from my remarks that I entirely discard the law of circumstantial evidence. What I said was that the circumstantial evidence in the case, under notice, is open to suspicion, and I respectfully contend that when a reasonable doubt exists, the life of the man concerned should be spared to him. Does "X" maintain the opinion that doubt and suspicion do not invalidate the weight of a circumstantial evidence, and that in spite of doubt and suspicion the life of the accused should be taken away? I do not think that that is the opinion of Mr. Labouchere. "X" seems to throw dust in the eyes of the public by quoting Mr. Labouchere on the subject. Your correspondent keeps his reasons to himself, and for this act of prudence I generously extol him.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 20. DUM SPIRO SPERO.

CLERKS AND PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It affords me much pleasure to note that some persons are drawing public attention to the condition of clerks, as regards pay, promotion, etc., in Government and other public offices; and in this category I beg to include the Bombay Port Trust Office, where there is a host of low-paid clerks, whose prospects are gloomy and sad. I express the hope that the discussion in your paper will prove beneficial to the much-pitied, low-salaried servants. Some clerks are serving for years; yet they have, though now about to retire from service, salaries not more than Rs. 40 or 50. In cases like these, it is no wonder if the clerks run into debts and are miserable, and morose, and even commit suicides. The ostensible reasons assigned in cases of supersessions are in capacity for work, want of general intelligence, etc. ("give a dog an ill-name and hang him"), although outside the office the same persons are known as intelligent, hard-working, and able citizens. On the one hand, their salaries remain the same, their wants increase, and it becomes too late for them to give up their old jobs and take up new ones. I may say that at times promotions are inequitably given, because the officer concerned honestly believes that what he is doing is but just and right, but injustice is done because he is ignorant of the nature and amount of the work done by his clerks. He has at times no proper opportunities of judging the qualities and worth of his subordinates, and he is indifferent to look into the matters personally, and to take the trouble of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the routine of the office.

I may also observe that when promotions are to be given, they are given to the well-paid, but when reductions are to be made the low-salaried servants are sent away, or their pays reduced. The former are rewarded under the convenient plea of possessing superior intelligence, and the claims of the latter are disregarded for the absence of intelligence; but when work is to be done its execution falls to the lot of one who does not possess intelligence, and yet it is he that goes both through the drudgery and ability of carrying out tasks for which somebody else is praised and rewarded.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 20. X. Y. Z!

WRITERS AND READERS.

ELEONORA DUSE is writing a romance dealing with the Italian stage, which will be ready during the winter. Those who are privileged to konw intimately the gifted actress are aware that she in mistress of an admirable style and has keen powers of observation. There can be little doubt that an English translation of the story will appear shortly after the Italian edition, if not indeed at the same time.

Dr. George Brandes, the well-known Danish critic, who is just now on a visit to this country, has been to Stratford-on-Avon. His critical study of Shakespeare, a work which has attracted much attention, is, of course, being translated into English by Mr. William Archer. Dr. Brandes' name has been very closely identified with that of his friend Ibsen, and with the Ibsen drama. He was present at the first night of Trilby, and a criticism by him of it, would be very interesting.

Dr. Max Nordau is at present writing a novel which will appear by-and-by. A translation of his story A Comedy of Sentiment, is to be issued by Mr. Heinemann. Somewhat later his Paradoxes, a work on the lines of Degenerates, will be published in English. An interesting thing about Dr. Nordau is that he has written some of his books in German and some in French. As he knows English there is no reason why he should not some day write one in English.

Mr. Frederic Harrison's Studies in Early Victorian Literature will be published by Mr. Edward Arnold. The book is to appear at the same time in America, where Mr. Harrison's writings are followed with almost as much interest as here. Indeed, it was in one of the American monthlies that these essays first appeared, but they were written with a view to their present permanent form of publication. They deal with the great writers of the Victorian era, and stand for Mr. Harrison's mature estimate of them.

Colonel Olcott will tell of his first meeting with Madame Blavatsky in his volume of mumories, Old Diary Leaves, which is now almost ready. The meeting took place in America in 1874, the incident which led to it being, as Colonel Olcott ramarks, very prosaic. "I said, 'Permettez-moi, madame,'" he records, "and gave her a light for her cigarette. Our acquaintance," he adds, reflectively, "began in smoke, but it stirred up a great permanent fire."

No definite time can yet be given for the publication of a second series of Fleet Street Eclogues, which Mr. John Davidson has been preparing. Within a week or two, however, a third and revised edition of his first series will be issued by Mr. John Lane. The Ballad of Hell, which appears also in Mr. Davidson's Ballads and Songs has been taken out of the new edition of the Fleet Street Eclogues. On the other hand, the poem on Christmas Eve has been extended so that the work will remain about the size it was.

Several interesting books are announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall for publication during the winter and the spring. They include the autobiography of the late Lord Clarence Paget, which his relative, Sir Arthur Otway, has edited. It seems that while on active service in the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, and elsewhere, Lord Charles made it a habit to keep diaries. Another of the books is a series of Recollections of Paris, by Captain the Hon. D. A. Bingham, and a third is by Mr. Sidney Whitman, and is entitled Teuton Studies. Captain Bingham's book relates to the Paris of the Second Empire, and Teuton Studies to the political, social, and literary questions of the German Empire.

Mr. Archibald Colquhoun has given the name The Key of the Pacific to his forthcoming book on the Nicaragua Canal. In their prospectus of the work, Messrs. Archibald Constable say that the author's aim has been to make it thoroughly up to date from every point of view. Mr. Colquhoun traversed Nicaragua from one side to the other, making an examination of the canal question in all its bearings. He deals, for instance, with the far-reaching effects which the canal—if completed as it is now expected to be by the United States Government—will have on British commerce. The book is fully illustrated from photographs and sketches, and contains maps elucidating the engineering problems of the canal.

The bicentenary of the death of Richard Busby will be celebrated at Westminster School. On the eve of the celebration Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen are to publish Mr. Russell Barker's memoir of Busby. Mr. Russell Barker is an old Westminster School boy himself, and he has written a register of the institution. He edited an edition of Horace Walpole's memoirs of George III., and is a constant contributor to the Dictionary of National Biography. There will be a group of illustrations dealing with Busby and his time at Westminster School, and a portrait of him, attributed to John Riley, is reproduced for frontispiece.

Mr. Andrew Lang has written an interesting introduction for a reprint Mr. John Lang is about to publish of Stoddard's poem The Death Wake. Stoddart was a Scotsman, like Mr. Lang, and, like him also, an enthusiastic angler as well as a poet. An angler to an angler are, therefore, appropriate opening words to several verses which Mr. Lang writes in the volume. It contains also a little unpublished poem dedicated to Stoddart by the Scottish poet Aytoun, from whose copy of The Death Wake the present edition, strangely enough, is printed. The Death Wake has been long out of print, and almost impossible to get, and that is one of the reasons why it is now being reprinted.

Masuccio's Novellino, translated into English by Mr. W. G. Waters, will be issued this month in two large volumes. Of one edition at three guineas, there will be 1,000 copies for England and America. Of an edition printed on Japanese vellum, and costing six guineas a set, there will only be 250 copies. The notable fact is that this is the first time a complete translation of the Novellino has been made into any foreign language. Mr. E. R. Hughes's illustrations are an important feature of the translation, which Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen publish.

The Schleswig-Holstein Art Union is making efforts to acquire a fine painting by Karl Salzmann, "The Striking of the Flags of the Danish Ships Christan VIII. and Gefion in the Eckernförd, on the 5th April, 1849." In a circular to promote subscriptions to this end is published the interesting fact that the Emperor William has a personal share in the painting of the picture, not only making notes for the composition, but even painting some portions with his own hand.

M. Huguenin's description of his native village is, of course, chiefly interesting from a local point of view, but the history of any French village under the "ancient regime" is useful to the student of history. The marriage contracts of peasant vintagers here given testify to the comparative prosperity of Burgundy, and of the invariable dowry given to daughters, thereby immensely increasing the authority of French matrons in the home. A French wife, indeed, is something more than a man's helpmeet; she is the partner, an active and capable one too, of his business concerns, often in this respect his better half.

An association has been formed in France called the National League of Decentralisation. Judging from the activity of provincial printing presses, the work of literary decentralisation marches apace. Two little works throwing interesting light on local history, have reached us from Dijon—"La Toilette d'une Grand Dame Bourguignonne au XVIII Siecle, and "Un Village Bourguignon sous l'ancien Regime," par A. Huguenin, Imprimerie Darentiere. How many of the thousands of English tourists who yearly pass through Dijon ever find their way to Lux, with its sombre chateau of the weired story? It should be heard on the scene of a disappearance strange as that of the blind Œdipus. The chateau of Lux belonged to the historic family of the Saulx-Tavannes, now, with many another passed away. On a certain Saturday evening of Jaunary, 1729, the Contesse de Saulx retired to her bedchamber and dismissed her women in spite of their remonstrances—Madame could never unlace herself, they said. The lady, whose character well accorded with her bloomy, isolated chateau, bolted her door by way of response. This bedchamber, which the present writer visited some years since, forms the embrasure of a turret, its only window being a small aperture cross-barred after prison fashion. The room connecting it with the other portion of the chateau was occupied by an elderly female retainer, who, next morning, was found lying senseless on the floor. She could give no account of what had happened during the night; nothing had been, heard by others. The Countess's chamber was fast bolted within, but when opened was found tenantless. The bed had not been slept upon, not an object suggested crime or tragedy. Only an odd slipper, of green velvet with red heel, bespoke hasty flight. The whither remains a mystery to this day. The Countess de Saulx vanished from mortal ken as completely as if swallowed up by an earthquake. So, at least, says the story. This little volume contains many curious descriptions of ladies' dresses at this period, some of fabulous gorgeousness and splendour, gold and silver brocade being much in vogue. No wonder that a certain Count of Tavannes was obliged to have his coats turned and his old hats refurbished, seeing how much his wife spent at Versailles. We read of Court dresses covered with gold and silver embroidery, of trimmings that even Sarah Bernhardt could not outdo. But vanity pays its price, and this great family, like many another, was ruined by the Court of the Grand Roi. The wearer of these regal toilettes was often without cook—worse still, provisions in the larder. Unearthed with milliners and silk mercers' bills are little accounts of restaurant keepers. One day Madame la Contesse is supplied with two mutton cutlets and two pears, the next with a shoulder of mutton and dish of spinach.

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Berner's College, London. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., Professor of Chemistry.
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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

"SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "**OLD**" **Trade Mark.** is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) **W. J. F. TOMLINSON.**"

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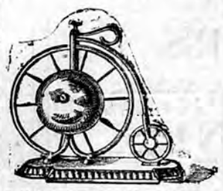

Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

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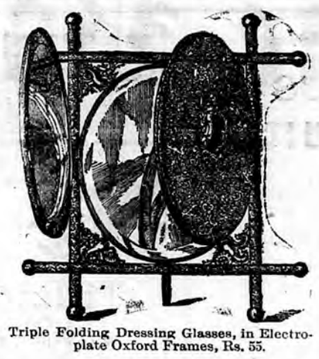

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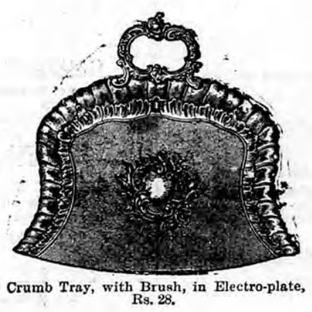

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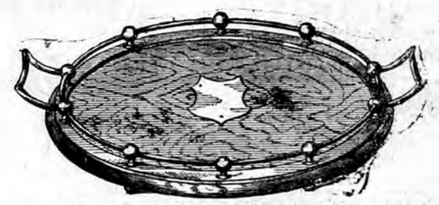

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